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TWO RECEPTIONS.

SHERMAN'S FIRST AND LAST VISITS.

Some Points of Similarity and Some Points of Difference—The People to the Rear and the People to the Front—The City that has Grown From the Ashes.

History furnishes few more dramatic episodes than the one presented by the visit of General Sherman to Atlanta. Seventeen years ago he entered this city at the head of a conquering army. In the near distance the guns of Hood's army boomed sullenly. Flying before the advancing legions, a cloud of women and children hurried from their homes. Breaking now and then through the din of drum and trumpet came the sharp crack of a rifle, as some one saddened at the surrender of the city fired on the victors, and then ended his protest with his life. Two months afterward General Sherman left the city. As he looked from the hills to the south of Atlanta, he turned and saw it enveloped in a cloud of smoke, through which gleamed the fitful flames as the old city, representing years of heroic labor, and hallowed with sacred memories, was spelting into ashes. Hardly had the hoof ring of his horses died away when the work of desolation and destruction was completed. A mass of ruins marked the place where Atlanta had stood. A horrible expanse of charred and blackened wrecks stretched over these hills, and dread gloom was broken only by the tread of the sentry or the rumble of the army wagon.

Yesterday General Sherman returned to the scene of this destruction and disaster. He looked upon the answer that our people had made to his torch. A proud city, prosperous almost beyond compare, throbbing with vigor and strength, and rapturous with the thrill of growth and expansion, stands before him. A people brave enough to bury their hatreds in the ruins his hands have made, and wise enough to turn their passion towards recuperation rather than revenge, greeting him in decorous greeting. In this new city and this new life—in this metropolis, planted amid the rakings of ash-heaps, his heart must kindle with admiration for the people who, rising from beneath his horses' hoofs, mended their bleeding wounds, closed up their shattered ranks, and bent their unwilling hands to the labor of rehabilitation.

We give General Sherman welcome to this city. We point him to Atlanta as a fair example of the readiness with which the South has recovered from the desolation of a war that was cruel beyond precedent—as a testimony that our people, brave enough in opposing his invasion, have been wise enough to give themselves manfully to repairing the disasters that were scattered by his hands.

The Last Visit.

General Sherman reached the city on the special train on yesterday. He was expected on Wednesday, but switched off at Dalton and went down the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad. A foolish rumor that he had no purpose in not letting the people know when he was coming was almost too absurd for refutation. A large crowd collected along the sidewalks to see the general of the army. The depot was comfortably filled, mostly with white people. A sort of light, good-humored pervaded the crowd, spiced up with curiosity to see the man who had burned Atlanta. There was no perceptible indignation or feeling of prejudice. In most of the remarks talkers there were jokes flying and free. One man proposed to Mayor Calhoun to go and offer the freedom of the city to General Sherman. "He made too much free with it," said an objector, "when he was here before." Another gentleman humorously proposed that a procession of widows in mourning, with bunches of rags in their hands, be appointed to wait on the general and offer to facilitate the train rolled in, a gentle-man called "Ring the fire-bells!" The town will be gone in forty minutes!"

As the train rolled into the depot, General Roger, General Augur, Colonel Black and two or three officers went to the back of the train. A rather pretty lady was standing on the rear platform. Almost immediately she was joined by a tall gentleman, in a handsome dress, with a long, heavy, dandish brown and gray whiskers and a military bearing. Said General Roger, forgetful of his military reserve: "There he is!" The gentleman raised his hat with a quick and not ungraceful motion, and said: "Why, are you, Augur?" being evidently known to see the gentleman alluded to. He then came down the steps rapidly, shook the hands of the officers cordially, and then said, "Augur, won't you take care of the ladies" started out of the depot with General Roger. There was no extravagant demonstration. The people were curious to see General Sherman, but made no rush at all. A sort of pathway was opened for the party, and the people stood alongside, looking on and keeping up a subdued run of comment.

Upon reaching the Kimball house, General Sherman registered: "W. T. Sherman, Louisville. Miss Lizzie Sherman and Miss Ellie Sherman, General Van Vliet and Mrs. Van Vliet" registered below these. He expressed wonder at the magnificence of the hotel and the fineness of its appointments, and at the general thrifty appearance of the city. He was assigned to the parlors, and went almost immediately to his room.

The programme of the evening was a simple but pleasant one. After a dinner, which in an inimitable style, a number of carriages sailed at the front of the hotel. General Sherman and his party were put on a ride through the city. They went through the principal streets, and General Sherman was shown all the points of interest, especially those involving the change in and around the city. He noted with interest the uses to which the buildings formerly occupied was now put—it was the girls' high school. The general expressed great admiration at the pluck and energy shown by Atlanta, and the people's recuperation evidenced by her growth. He was astonished to find in the midst of the brightness and thrift of the business cities. He was very much pleased with his ride. Colonel W. C. Colonel Buck, and some other gentlemen, notably some of the officers of the darkies, were in the company that took the ride. After driving about the city, the party went to the barracks, and witnessed the dress-parade of the troops. The company returned about dark, and after a brief, prepared for a grand complimentary ball given by the officers of the post. A special reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called to interview the General, but was replied with stately dignity. The General did not like to talk on any subject but the general thrift of the city, and was the theme on which he had already been heard from.

THE COMPLIMENTARY BALL.

The officers and ladies of McPherson barracks gave general Sherman and his staff a complimentary ball at McPherson barracks last night. The company began to assemble at the barracks about nine o'clock. The hall was handsomely decorated. The splendid band of the United States infantry dispensed the music. Just to the right of the main entrance general Ruger, Mrs. Ruger, Colonel Black and Mrs. Black stood and received the guests as they came in. As each arrived, among them some of the prominent citizens from Atlanta. Soon general Sherman and his party arrived. As they entered the hall the band struck up a grand march, and it scarcely afterwards gave time for the usual introductions. The first quadrille was called soon after General Sherman entered. The general asked Mrs. Ruger to dance with him, and General Van Vliet invited Mrs. Colonel Black as a partner, and the quadrille commenced. General Sherman took a hand in all the dances except the round dances. His second quadrille was with Mrs. Colonel Black. He seemed to enjoy the fun hugely. After the ball was over a fine supper was announced. Robt. Rose was the caterer. It was not as elegant a supper as Delmonico could serve, but we doubt if ever a supper was enjoyed by any party at this famous restaurant more than the one was last night.

General Van Vliet, who is with General Sherman, is an old classmate. He says he has not with General Sherman on his first march through Georgia, but says he is going through the second one, and from the way it has commenced he anticipates a good time. General Van Vliet is the assistant quartermaster general of the United States army. He is a genial, good man. He can capture a heart with the twinkle of his eye. He looks not like the father of all the quartermasters. We can go even further and say he looks just like the ancestor of good luck. From a short acquaintance we can commend him. Long may he wave.

General Sherman will remain in Atlanta until Friday. To-morrow there will be an inspection at McPherson barrack at ten o'clock a. m. In the afternoon he will hold a reception at the Kimball house—the hour we are not informed about. He will, during the day some time, take a further look at the city.

General Sherman says he never burnt any dwellings in Atlanta; he only burnt storehouses. According to this, the city was composed mainly of store-houses when he first visited it. He says the growth of the city is wonderful.

THE FUTURE MOVEMENTS

of the party are not determined as yet, except that they will leave on Friday at noon for Savannah. They will spend about two days in that city.

The First Visit.

When General Sherman's first visit to Atlanta was announced in September, 1864, by the booming cannon to the northeast of the city, a meeting was held to determine what reception should be given the distinguished visitor. It was determined to send a committee to meet him, and Mayor Calhoun, Councilmen Rawson and Wells were appointed. It is doubtful if ever committee went to receive guests with heavier hearts. It was their duty to make a request of the gray-bearded man they were going to meet. He had ordered all the women and children to leave the city at once. These gentlemen, in behalf of the people and of humanity, were pleading for permission for the helpless women and children to remain in their homes. This is the letter in substance in which they presented their appeal:

THE LETTER TO MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, September 11, 1864.

Major-General W. T. Sherman—Sir: We, the undersigned, mayor and two of the council for the city of Atlanta, for the time being the only legal organ of the people of the said city, to express their wants and wishes, ask leave most earnestly, but respectfully, to petition you to reconsider the order requiring them to leave Atlanta. At first view, it struck us that the measure would involve extraordinary hardship and loss, but since we have seen the practical execution of it, so far as it has progressed, and the individual condition of the people, and heard their statements as to their inconveniences, loss, and suffering attending it, we are satisfied that the amount of it will involve aggregate consequences appalling and heartrending.

We only refer to a few facts to try to illustrate in part how this measure will operate in practice: as you advanced the people north of this fell back, and before your arrival here a large portion of the people had retired south, so that the country south of this is already crowded, and without houses enough to accommodate the people, and we are informed that many are now staying in churches and other out-buildings.

This being so, how is it possible for the people still here (mostly women and children) to find any shelter? And how can they live through the winter in the woods—no shelter or subsistence, in the midst of strangers who know them not, and without the power to assist them much, if they were willing to do so?

This is but a feeble picture of the consequences of this measure. You know the woe, the horrors, and the suffering, cannot be described by words; imagination can only conceive of it; and we ask you to take these things into consideration.

We know your time and mind are constantly occupied with the duties of your command, which almost deters us from asking your attention to this matter, but trust it might be that you had not considered this subject in all of its awful consequences, and that on more reflection you, we hope, would not make this people an exception to all mankind, for we know of no such instance ever having occurred—surely never in the United States—and what has this helpless people done that they should be driven from their homes to wander, strangers and outcasts, and exiles, and to subsist on charity?

We do not know as yet the number of people still here; of those who are here, we are satisfied a respectable number, if allowed to remain at home, could subsist for several months without assistance, and a respectable number for a much longer time, and who might not need assistance at any time.

In conclusion, we most earnestly and solemnly petition to reconsider this order, or modify it, and suffer this unfortunate people to remain at home and enjoy what little means they have. Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor;
E. E. RAWSON, Councilman,
L. C. WELLS, Councilman.

And this is the answer made by General Sherman in substance:

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN WON'T LISTEN.

Headquarters Military Division of Mississippi in the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.—James M. Calhoun, Mayor; E. E. Rawson and L. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta: Gentlemen—I have your letter of the 11th in nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned, and shall not revoke my orders, because they were not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest; we must have peace, not only in Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies, which are arrayed against the laws and constitution that all must respect and obey.) To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose. Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter; and, therefore, deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is consistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commercial or agricultural here, for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scenes of the past month? Of course I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose this army will be here till the war is over?

I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what we propose to do, but I assert that our military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You might as well appeal against the thunder-storm as against these terrible hardships of war; they are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop the war which can only be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride.

We don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses, or your lands, or anything you have, but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and, if it involves the destruction of your improvements, we cannot help it.

But, my dear sirs, when it does come, you may call on me for any thing. Then I will share with the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter.

Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble, feed and nurse them, and build for them, in more quiet places, proper habitations to shield them against the weather until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow union and peace once more to settle over your old homes at Atlanta. Yours in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

After this interesting correspondence had been concluded, the committee returned to the city and General Sherman prepared to enter it. This coming created very little excitement.

For several weeks the people had been under fire. The city had been closely invested, and the night was striped with hissing shells. The populace had gone below ground and were living in cellars or bomb-proofs. A great many had dug holes in the sides of the railroad embankment and were living in them, as wood-peckers in a hollow tree. The city had been occupied by Hood's army, and the transfer to Sherman's army made little stir. There was a ripple caused by the action of a Texan named Mink, who, taking his stand at the corner of Collier & Venable's drug-store, determined to make one last defense. He kneeled deliberately, and drawing down his rifle leveled it at the advancing column and fired three or four times rapidly. A gentleman who saw the occurrence informs us that he brought down at least one or two of the federals. All at once he was discovered, and a number of cavalrymen launched out in pursuit of him. They killed him on Decatur street, near where the Willingham building stands.

This was the only demonstration that attended General Sherman's entry. Just prior to this, there had been considerable commotion in social circles. All of the elite of the city—probably some 6,000 ladies and children—rose up to do him honor by leaving. He seconded their efforts by furnishing them wagons in which to leave. They were met at Lovejoy's station by the wagons of General Hood, in charge of Colonel George Adair and Isham G. Harris. What Colonel Adair calls "a charmed circle" was formed by the wagons of the two armies, and peace reigned within it. The transfer was made, Sherman's wagons went back, and Atlanta was in the hands of aliens.

General Sherman remained in the city for some time. He took up his residence at what is now the girls' high school, and lived in fine style. Shortly after his arrival, the citizens presented him, at his request, (vide order 92) with all the cotton, tobacco, etc., within the city limits. We suppose he enjoyed his visit. We cannot better describe how he left the city than to use his own words, delivered from the point where McPherson fell, as he was overlooking the doomed city. He says:

Behind us lay Atlanta, smouldering and in ruins, the black smoke rising high in the air and hanging like a pall over the ruined city. Away off in the distance was the rear of Howard's columns, the gun-barrels glittering in the sun, and the white-topped wagons stretching away to the south, and right before us the 14th corps, marching steadily and rapidly, with a cheery look and swinging pace. The band by accident struck up the anthem of "John Brown's Soul Goes Marching On;" the men caught up the strain, and never before or since have I heard the chorus of "glory, glory hallelujah" sung with more spirit or in better harmony of time and place.

And thus began and ended General Sherman's first visit to Atlanta. It was a healthy visit while it lasted—beginning with the booming of cannon and ending with the clangor of the fire-bell. The general is doubtless a fine man in his way, but whenever he feels his bump of destructiveness feeling tender again, we trust he will find it convenient to dodge Atlanta. One visit of that sort is about all a town can stand.

Incidents and Opinions.

NOTES OF THE TRIP AND GOSSIP ABOUT THE GENERAL AND THE CITY.

—It is a notable fact that Mayor Jas. M. Calhoun received Sherman on his first visit, and that his son, Mayor W. L. Calhoun, meets him on his second visit.

—In 1874, Colonel R. A. Alston, in St. Louis, invited the general to make a trip to Atlanta. "No," he said, laughing; "the time has not yet come for me to visit Atlanta." We suppose the times have ripened now.

—"I did not meet Sherman," said Smith Clayton, reflectively, swinging his carpet-bag to and fro, "when he was here before. I left as he came. In fact, I've so got into the habit of leaving when he comes that I must be off again," and he boarded the train for Florda.

—Governor Colquitt was acquainted with General Sherman before he came to Atlanta this time. He met him in Washington last summer. Gen. S. said to him, alluding to the settlement of affairs in Louisiana and Carolina, "I congratulate the country on this. It should have been done ten years ago."

—While passing Marietta the military party found a crowd collected at the depot. One old darkey pressed forward and said: "I want to see Mars' Sherman." He was informed that it would cost a quarter to take one peep. Nothing daunted, he plunged his hand into his pocket—"Well, here's de money! I'se bound to see him once!"

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

A Decided Sensation Among the Politicians.

Washington Special to Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—To-day in the senate Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, brought up the well-known Warren Mitchell claim for cotton destroyed during the war, a matter which has been discussed in previous congresses until the subject was supposed to be exhausted, but matters took a new and unexpected turn at the session to-day. Senator Hill, of Georgia, came out flat-footed in a long and powerful speech, declaring himself unalterably opposed to the payment of any and all claims accruing from the war, whether loyal or disloyal claims, and his language was so violent as to excite the ill-will of many of his democratic associates on the floor, to say nothing of the animosities aroused among the vast hordes of claim agents. The speech of General Bragg, delivered in the house last week on this same subject, was in some respects tame in comparison. It was expected that a man from the north would antagonize the payment of many of these claims, and it was also expected, which turned out to be the fact, that he would obtain the support of many leading democrats from the south, as they have always taken the ground that millions had been paid unjustly to people who had no honest claim and that the people who went into the war must look the risk don't want to be reimbursed by the side that came out ahead. If this subject is revived in the house at any time before the present congress adjourns, some very warm words will be used by the southern democrats. The position taken by Mr. Hill, however, was a great deal of a surprise and was decidedly radical. He tore out a few leaves from his book of personal experiences, showing how he had gone over Georgia in the track of Sherman's march and had on one occasion met with a lady of refinement whose property had been completely destroyed. Some time later he learned that she had presented a bill for $800,000, estimated value of her personal property, and to his surprise he heard that her claim to loyalty rested on the fact that she had married an officer in the union army. Taking this circumstance as a test, he went on to assert that the vast claims now heralded as southern claims was equally flimsy and extravagant and he would plant his foot down against paying out a single dollar for any of them. He had no doubt that Mr. Mitchell was a deserving man, possibly had been a union man, and that he had suffered. "But war," he said, "is an ordeal of misfortunes, and there is not money enough in the national coffers to repair the vast amount of damage done." Addressing himself then to the democratic side of the senate, he said that he believed the country was convinced that the republican party had been faithless to its trust and that the only question of the future was whether the democracy could be intrusted with the discharge of the administration. Four things he thought it necessary for the democratic party to assert in unflinching terms if it hoped to imbue the country with confidence in its policy. First. No payment of claims growing out of the war. Second. No grant of public money or public credit for the benefit of railroad corporations. Third. The honest payment of the public debt in standard money. Fourth. A free and complete restoration of the constitution in all its force.

The republican side of the chamber and the galleries paid close attention to the speech throughout, and this evening it is the general topic of conversation. Conkling for once consented to lay aside his papers and listened with great interest.

Back in Rags.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The City of Para brought one hundred destitute Americans who had come down the Amazon from San Antonio, the port on Madeira where Collins & Co. have been engaged in building a railroad. They were found on the Para in a most wretched condition. One hundred and twenty yet remain, and will probably be brought on the next steamer.

Blodgett's Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, January 30.—The inquiry by the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee into the charges of official misconduct of Judge Blodgett began yesterday morning. The first charge was of unlawfully scheming to defraud the creditors of the bankrupt Germania insurance company. Judge Blodgett makes a general denial.

Marshal Wharton's Arrests.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Marshal Wharton continues making arrests in the various parishes of parties against whom true bills have been found by the United States grand jury for the violation of the election laws. Twenty-nine prisoners are expected to arrive to-night in charge of the deputy marshal. It is stated that 100 will arrive in the next few days.

The Teller Committee.

CHARLESTON, January 29.—The Teller committee has concluded the investigation here of the colored democrats. They testified to-day to the existence of a large number of democrats of their race in Charleston, and to the assaults made upon them by their own people.

Louisiana.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The senatorial caucus had nine ballots this evening without result.

The Episcopal convention of the diocese of Louisiana met yesterday to elect a successor to the late Bishop Wilmer.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—In the senatorial caucus on the 8th ballot, Eustis 27, Kenner 23, Jonas 36, scattering 5. Several new condidates were placed in nomination.

Capital Punishment.

HARRISBURG, January 29.—A bill has been introduced in the house for the abolition of capital punishment, substituting solitary confinement for life at hard labor.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

STILL AMONG THE STOLEN CIPHERS.

The Pensions Arrearages Bill—Lamar's Ideas—Judge Ward Hunt—The Post-Office Appropriation Bill—Among the Committees—Departmental Gossip.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Before the Potter committee W. T McLellan, assistant chief of the warrant division of the treasury, stated that he was in Washington in 1876, and in consequence of a letter from Secretary Sherman attended in Morton's committee room to examine the Oregon cipher dispatches. He was there two days, and succeeded in deciphering them by means of a dictionary key with which he had been provided. He recognized Nos. 10, 12 and 14 on page 37 of the Tribune pamphlet, and No. 15 on page 38, as a part of those dispatches. The committee were not in session at the time he made the examination, but other experts were at work on the dispatches. He knew nothing of the Florida dispatches. He only saw a few, and was unable to decipher them, because the key had not been discovered. The committee then took a recess.

Assistant Postmaster-General Brady produced the cipher dispatches sent by Judge Tyner to Tallahassee. Brady's replies to Tyner were addressed: "John Wing, Washington." They reported the progress of the republican party in the Florida election, and contained little of present interest.

Mr. Tyner produced the cipher telegrams to Foster and Chandler. He stated that their contents had reference to inducing the greenbackers of Indiana to go for the republican ticket and purchasing the Indianapolis Sentinel, the democratic organ. The money asked for was intended for legitimate campaign expenses, and was provided by the national republican committee. "Early" meant $10,000 and "certain" $5,000. In Secretary Chandler's dispatches, "appoint 2 Indian agents," meant send $10,000, and did not refer to any appointments.

The following are some of the telegrams referred to:

TALLAHASSEE, December 1.—John Wing, Washington: Florida will go for Hayes. BRADY.

Washington—General Brady, Tallahassee: Florida in trouble. I speak advisedly. Have no other fears. JAS. N. TYNER.

Washington—General Brady, Tallahassee: Reliable information here says democrats claim 2 of Florida returning board. Do you believe it? WING.

Tallahassee, Fla.—John Wing, Washington: We have no intimation of treachery except on the part of one of our own number. If we come to grief it is through him. The New Yorker we are advised he recommends contrary to our interest. His many and industrious interviews arouse suspicion. BRADY.

The New Yorker referred to was General Barlow, of New York city. Other telegrams were read but contained no significance—the last one relating to the conclusion of the court, and stating that the state had gone for Hayes, etc. It transpired under cross-examination that "John Wing" was a fictitious name for Judge Tyner, and that it was arranged previous to the witness's departure and that the telegram should be so addressed. The cipher used was also arranged before Brady left Washington.

To-morrow, Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune, Judge Southwood and St. Martin will be called.

A Philadelphia lawyer could not unravel the possibilities of the arrears-of-pension bill. The lowest estimate regarding its cost to the government places it at $80,000,000, of which $33,870,000 goes to the payment of arrears to pensioners on the rolls in addition to the $30,000,000 a year which is not included in the $80,000,000 estimate. This bill is in a position where congress can refuse, if it likes, to appropriate the money necessary to its execution, but there is little or no probability that congress will dare such an undertaking. The sentiment seems to be set the other way in favor of paying the money. It will cause a revolution in government finances by wiping out the sinking fund for this and the next fiscal year and causing an actual deficit in the government accounts. In this connection it must be understood that the sinking fund, which is six or seven years overpaid, and which would probably have been expended at this session by five years anyway, does not leave a deficit in the treasury if not paid. It has not been fully paid for three years, but is notwithstanding overpaid over $200,000,000 at the present time by reason of the large receipts over expenditures some few years ago. The current fiscal year there were needed by law $35,000,000 for the fund and the next fiscal year $38,800,000, but there would ordinarily in these two years have been a deficit of about $25,000,000, which would not have been an actual deficit in the treasury, but so much lack of contribution to the sinking fund. Now the case is different and the annual budget will be knocked endwise.

All assistant treasurers of the United States will hereafter pay interest on government bonds in gold, if demanded, as was the case prior to January 1st. The February interest will be the first considerable sum that will be paid out in gold, if demanded, for interest. It will amount to about $6,000,000, but the department does not expect there will be any great demand for gold. It is stated to-day that over $25,000,000 of coin obligations, including 1,400,000 of United States notes, presented for redemption, have been paid during the current month, and yet stock coin in the treasuary has steadily increased.

Judge Ward Hunt, of the supreme court, is now out of all immediate danger, but he is not expected ever to be well enough to resume his seat. Had he been ten years in office, he could retire with a pension, but he lacks three years of that term. In a few days a bill will be introduced to fit the existing law to his case. For the vacancy thereby to be produced it is understood that Circuit Judge Blatchford will be appointed, although both Senator Stanley Matthews and Senator Edmunds desire the place. It is regarded, however, as due to so great a state as New York that it should be represented in the highest national court, where such great jurists as John Jay, Smith Thompson and Samuel Nelson have sat with renown. Some of the friends of Judge Blatchford, however, say that he would prefer his present post.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, was to-day confirmed as minister to Peru.

Henry Page, of Arkansas, was confirmed as Indian agent.

A delegation from Gloucester, Mass., representing the fishery interest, to-day had a conference with Secretary Evarts and urged the abrogation of so much of the treaty of Washington as relates to the fisheries.

Nominations: Mrs. Pauline Webb as postmistress at Corsicana, Texas.

An order has been issued by the postmaster-general to discontinue, after the present quarter, all local agencies for the sale of postage stamps.

The senate judiciary committee devoted a special meeting to-day to the consideration of the Geneva award bill. No action was reached, but indications are that the committee will materially amend the house bill.

The senate committee on naval affairs, to-day, referred Blaine's bill (introduced on the 22d instant) "to regulate promotion in the navy, and for other purposes," to a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Sargent, Blaine and McPherson.

The house committee on appropriations have reported all the general appropriation bills excepting the sundry, the civil and the deficiency. The former will involve the appropriation of about twenty millions, and the latter upwards of two millions. The river and harbor bill is still under consideration by the sub-committee on commerce.

The four cases of Morris, Ranger and others, against the city of New Orleans, were argued to-day in the United States supreme court. The plaintiffs seek to obtain a mandamus compelling the levy of a tax to satisfy the judgment obtained by them against the city on the bonds issued by it pursuant to act number 109, passed March 15, 1854, and amounting in the aggregate to 2,000,000 dollars. The city denies that a mandamus should be issued, for the reason that there is no law authorizing the taxation to pay the bonds in question.

The chairman of the senate committee on finance has a letter from a number of leading tobacco dealers in Baltimore, in which they concur in the statements already made to the committee to the effect that the interests of dealers generally are much more concerned in a permanent, fixed rate of tax than they are in any reduction of the rate, and that they do not believe that any abatement of the tax short of its total abolition will have the effect to prevent the further agitation of the subject. The finance committee, after hearing several delegations in favor of the house bill now before that committee, which provides for reducing the tax from 24 to 16 cents per pound, invited Mr. Hunt, president of the Merchants' Tobacco company, of Boston, to state his views, which are referred to in the foregoing communication. He stated to the committee that those persons in the tobacco trade who ask for a reduction of the present rate tax have alleged: 1. That such a reduction will largely curtail the use and consumption of tobacco in an unmanufactured state. 2. That the consumption of manufactured tobacco will be largely increased by the proposed reduction in rate of tax. 3. That the effect of such reduction upon the planters and raisers of tobacco will be to enhance the value of their product, and finally that congress should settle this tax question in order to restore trade to its normal condition. The members of the committee say Mr. Hunt answered these arguments with a plain statements of facts, and concluded by saying that there are only two ways to prevent further agitation for the reduction of the tobacco tax: First, for congress to remove the entire tax; second, for tobacco manufacturers to remain at home and stop talking about taxes.

Senator Lamar has given notice that he will, at an early day, introduce a bill to provide that senators be furnished, at the public expense, each with a private secretary. His reasons are that a senator has much more work to do than he can accomplish without one, and, as private secretaries cost money, being now rated in the market at something like $50 a month, he should be furnished with means to employ such a clerk. There are many calls on senators for money, charitable and otherwise, which, in the aggregate, relieve him of the bulk of his salary. Senator Lamar says he pays his railway fare, does not accept of street-car passes nor free tickets to theaters, and consequently he is a poor man. He would, however, like the services of a secretary, and thinks the government should pay for them. He says the necessity for private secretaries does not apply to members of congress who represent comparatively small constituencies. There are a few objections which may be urged against this scheme, one of which is that many of the states have senatorial representation out of all proportion to the representation in the lower branch of congress. For example, five of the states have one congressman each. Mr. Lamar would withhold from each of the gentlemen a private secretary and confer the boon upon each of the senators who, by his own line of argument, can only have half as much public business to attend to. Two states have two representatives each, five have three each, and three have four each. At least fifteen of the states ought, for economy's sake, to be deprived of the benefits of the bill. There is another reason more potent why this bill should not succeed. Every senator who has a son 15 years old and upward would endow him with this office, and others would select near relatives. Lastly, and most important of all, the house will not consent to a measure which will take out of the treasury $125,000 a year, from the benefits of which its members are excluded.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

Dr. Mary Walker's Pension Increased—The Naval Chaplains, Etc.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The senate to-day passed a number of bills granting pensions, among them a bill granting fifty dollars a month to the widow of the late General Robert Anderson, and another increasing the pension of Dr. E. Mary Walker to twenty dollars per month.

Mr. Edmunds's resolution regarding constitutional amendments will be discussed to-morrow, when Mr. Morgan (Alabama) is entitled to the floor to speak on the substitute resolutions recently submitted by him.

The bill for promoting the efficiency of the corps of chaplains in the navy was taken up. It provides that no person less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-five years of age shall be appointed chaplain in the navy. It fixes their relative rank as follows: Four to rank as captains, eight as commanders, and all others as lieutenant-commanders. It fixes the pay according to their duties, length of service, etc. The whole number of chaplains shall not exceed twenty.

THE HOUSE.

After a short struggle the republicans who desired to have a morning hour were voted down, and the house, by a vote of yeas 118, nays 115, determined to go into committee of the whole on the post-office appropriation bill.

The house again discussed the post-office appropriation bill. Among the amendments adopted was a provision requiring that no deficiency shall be made during the next fiscal year by placing postal cars on any line. Amendments were also adopted increasing the appropriation for route agents, increasing the appropriation for transportation on star routes, for railroad transportation and for steamboat transportation.

The house is in session to-night for the consideration of the reports from the committee on commerce.

The City of Memphis Abolished.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, January 30.—The legislature has passed a bill repealing the charter of Memphis and remanding it to the territory of Tennessee and providing for its local government as a taxing district.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—Yesterday afternoon a bill was filed in the United States court by John W. Jarrett & Sons and other holders of Memphis bonds. The object of the bill is to secure the appointment of a receiver for the city in conformity with the law passed by the Tennessee legislature in 1877, and to provide for the payment of the debts of the city out of her assets, and also to thwart the scheme for the repeal of the city charter, which is threatened by the legislature.

The Virginia Debt Conference.

RICHMOND, VA., January 28.—The general assembly decided to-day that the conference with the creditors of the state, which will take place on the 30th inst., shall be conducted by the committees on finance of both houses acting jointly with the authority to arrange the details of the conference.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Hugh McCullough, president of the Funding association of the United States, limited Charles M. Fry, president of the bank of New York, Samuel G. Ward representing the Baring Bros., leave for Richmond to-day to attend the legislative conference for the funding of the Virginia debt.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. H. C. White, of Athens, Ga., is in the city.

—General B. A. Stovall, of Augusta, Ga., is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. L. D. Duval, of Louisville, Ky., was in the city yesterday.

—Among the numerous visitors in Atlanta is Mr. W. Redd, Jr., of Columbus.

—Mr. A. J. Moses, of South Carolina, was in Atlanta yesterday on a visit.

—Hon. Arther H. Gray, of Catoosa, is visiting the city.

—Dr. U. O. Robertson, of Rowland Springs, Georgia, intends making Atlanta his home. We welcome the doctor.

—Mrs. R. M. Rogers, from Macon, is visiting the city, the guest of Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Marietta street.

—Colonel H. H. Cabaniss, editor and proprietor of the Monroe Advertiser, is in the city on a visit.

—Madisonian: We believe that the little ripple in the late county election in Fulton county has quietly subsided. Glad to know that our old friend, Captain Whit. Anderson, will serve that people as a deputy sheriff. No braver soul, truer heart or firmer friend ever lived than Captain Anderson.

A WRECK IN LUCK.

THE HISTORY OF A RUINED LIFE.

Maggie Cunningham's Fortune—A Wild Tale of Depravity—A Hot Springs Rowdy Taken at His Word—Mail Robbers Caught—Trouble Among the Miners.

BROWNSTOWN, January 29.—Forty years ago Margaret Cunningham came from east Tennessee to Jackson county, Indiana, in company with her uncle, George Crowley. She was then but five years of age, and one of three sisters, the children of a widow who, on the death of her husband, had been unable to support the children, and gave them away to kindred and strangers. After a residence of several years in this county, George Crowley concluded to remove to Missouri, but his niece, who was then a young woman, would not consent to follow him and his family, and she was left, as it was supposed, in the care of kind people. A few years after the uncle's departure Margaret Cunningham was seduced, ruined, and turned out upon the world. She wandered about from house to house, always working energetically and willingly. A second time she was the victim of man's cunning, and henceforward became an abandoned woman, being the mother of several illegitimate children. The old woman, after her life of shame, had settled down in the quiet little village of Euing, where she was supported by public charities, and led an aimless, and, so far as is known, sinless life. A few months ago she received a letter from a nephew in Missouri, stating that Thomas Crowley, Margaret's grandfather, had died in Oregon county, Missouri, a few years before, at a very advanced age, and had left her property, amounting to $40,000, to his daughter (Margaret Cunningham's mother) and her heirs. She took her letter to Long & Long, attorneys at this place, and they corresponded with the nephew and other members of the Crowley family in Missouri, who informed them that Margaret's portion of the estate would amount to about $10,000, and was in the hands of the administrator, to be paid to her whenever she appeared and made satisfactory proof. Old Margaret was puzzled a great deal over the strange freak which fortune had stored away for her, and she has ever since labored hard to obtain the necessary means to take her to Missouri. With the assistance of one of her illegitimate daughters, who is a nurse in a St. Louis hospital for the insane, she succeeded in raising the desired amount, and a few days ago she started on her journey—she who was once pretty Margaret Cunningham—a dried-up, withered, sin-stained woman—to seek for the only solace that may bless her declining years and make her last days comfortable.

HOT SPRINGS, January 29.—During the past summer and winter a notorious character, Jim Foster, has been making himself particularly obnoxious to the miners working the Montgomery county silver mines. Sometime ago he drugged and robbed a Doctor Weatherby, formerly a resident of Hot Springs, who was on his way from this place to Fayetteville, Arkansas. One day last week he indulged in a series of fights, in each of which he was the aggressor, maiming one of the parties by chewing his little finger off. The same evening about eight o'clock he entered a boarding-house in Silver city, and went through to the kitchen, having a pistol in one hand and a knife in the other. While standing in the kitchen he made the remark: "I will kill my man before I leave this camp." The words were no sooner uttered than a charge of buckshot came crashing through the glass of a window near by, striking Foster in the face. Nine buckshot passed through the left jaw, cutting his jugular vein and choking his cook. He died instantly. A coroner's jury was impaneled, and brought in the usual verdict: "Shot by an unknown person."

WHEELING, W. VA., January 29.—Last night, Buck Dickson and Jerome Dawson were arrested at Pennsboro, W. Va., by a government detective for stealing a mail pouch from the crane at that place last week. Boyce, who was arrested the next day after the mail pouch was stolen, has made a full confession. Dawson was in the post-office while the mail was being made up, and saw registered letters put in the pouch and placed on the crane, and finding out that the train was late, planned the robbery. They secured about $50. All three are in jail at Clarksburg.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—A special from Riverton says that Jackson Moore, a farmer living near Beaver creek, Floyd county, was shot dead near his house to-day by a person in ambush. Suspicion of the murder rests upon his brother, Manfred, with whom he had some misunderstanding.

LONDON, January 29.—A quarry in the suburbs of Oporto caved in, burying several houses. Many persons were killed.

YORK, PA., January 29.—Some tramps attempted to wreck the mail train from Harrisburg yesterday afternoon by placing obstructions on the track. They afterwards visited the station and abused the passengers. There were thirty arrests.

MACON, GA., January 29.—The store of M. Wittikine was burned at Leary at an early hour this morning. Wittikine lay near the front door and was burned to a crisp. He had a pistol in his hand, and his skull was crushed. There is no clue as to who were the perpetrators of the deed.

POTTSVILLE, January 29.—It is reported this morning that the miners employed at Luke Fiddler and Cameron collieries at Shamokin had resumed work at their old wages. Investigation shows that the company offered the Luke Fiddler men their former wages, but they refused to go to work till similar concessions were made to the demands of their fellow-workmen in the Cameron mines.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 30.—The execution of Wm. E. Merrick and John Achey took place yesterday. Achey claimed that his crime was not premedita ed, and closed

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

THE 1879. 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches paving it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 30, 1879.

WELL, the last of the starving Cheyenne warriors have been exterminated, and Schurz, who has fairly earned the double-title of fraud and bungler, can now take his toddy in peace.

A RESOLUTION has been offered in the Florida legislature instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing presidential electors by the legislature. Alabama has also made a move in the same direction.

ORVILLE GRANT, who has recently been cutting up his fantastic capers in Philadelphia, says that McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is in favor of Ulysses for president. Why McLean should put up such a game as this on a crazy man is more than we can imagine.

SENATOR CONKLING, in his coming struggle with the administration over the New York nominations, counts upon the support of about a dozen democrats to offset the republicans who will sustain Mr. Hayes. He expects, says the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the votes of both the Georgia senators.

THE secretary of the treasury very properly holds that although the pension bill is law, it carries no appropriation with it, and that congress must pass a specific appropriation. This is as it should be. Now, let the demagogues bring in the new tax bills, and let the people see the matter in its true light. The indications are that they will dodge all this, and that the pensioners will have to wait for their back pay.

IT turns out that the paper accounts of the killing of a man in Fountain county, Indiana, by the falling of a meteor through the roof of a house in which he was sleeping, was all a hoax. The market for Louisiana lies being rather stale, an Indiana man thought he would try his hand at killing Indiana republicans with meteoric stones. There was no congressional investigation, however, and the truth soon came out. It was a meteoric falsehood.

THE republican strength may be said to have culminated in 1871, when there was a republican majority in the senate of fifty. In 1873 that majority had fallen to forty-three; in 1874 to thirty-five; in 1875 to thirty-three; in 1876 it tumbled to thirteen; in 1878 to four, and after the fourth of next March the democrats will have a clear majority over all of eight. These steady gains indicate that public sentiment has changed, and that the people are determined to take all branches of the government out of republican hands.

THE Albany Advertiser says the outlook in Southwest Georgia is very bright. Planters are utilizing day laborers and largely adding to their mule force. Better yet, the use of home-made fertilizers is becoming the rule instead of the exception, and improved farming implements are in demand. New fences, new gates, new houses and out-buildings attest the improved condition of the planting interest. The acreage promises to be larger than usual, although the price of cotton promises to be low. The reason for all this is simple—this prosperous and productive section of the state raised last year nearly a full supply of provisions.

THE Grant movement is really taking shape. The place-hunters, driven to desperation, are striving to make him president again, and his friends are taking advantage of this to offer him for sale at what they call a cheap bargain. Imagining that the democrats dread his candidacy, they propose that he be put upon the retired list with full pay. "It is not to be expected," slyly remarks the Washington Republic, "that any word will be heard from the general himself looking to such action by congress, but his most intimate friends do not doubt that it would be very acceptable to him." The question, therefore, for the democrats to consider resolves itself into this: shall Ulysses be bought off?

THE new army bill reduces the infantry two regiments, or seven companies, and the cavalry two regiments, or twenty-four companies. The artillery is left as it is. Three hundred and thirty-seven officers of the staff and line are dropped, the general officers are reduced to two major-generals and four brigadier-generals, and an interchange of staff and line officers is provided for. The four battalion system of Germany is also incorporated in the bill; two battalions to be manned and officered, a third to be officered, and the fourth only in case of war or an emergency. The total strength of the engineer corps, both officers and men, is fixed at 671; of artillery, at 2,685; of cavalry, at 8,432; and of infantry, at 13,500; Indian scouts at 600; making a grand total of 25,888 men and officers. The total number of officers in the line is fixed at 1,562, and at 415 in the staff; and retirement is made compulsory at the age of sixty-two. The strength of an engineer company is fixed at 112 men; of an artillery battalion or battery at 60, or 724 to a regiment; of a cavalry regiment at 1,000, or 83 to a company; and of a regiment of infantry at 1,066, or 88 to a company. The new bill is briefer and less objectionable than the Burnside blunderbuss, but its chances are no better than that of the bill it supplanted.

Mr. Hill on Southern Claims.

We are not at all sorry that Bragg, of Wisconsin, saw proper to take the southern war claim business by the scruff of the neck and shake it around like a terrier in a rat-pit. To be sure, he went at his work with the air of a bully and the words of a blackguard, and his slurs and innuendoes could only have emanated from a nature thoroughly cowardly and brutal, but, nevertheless, his position is the correct one. It is the position THE CONSTITUTION has occupied for some time, and it is the position which the large majority of southern democrats occupy. In the meagre synopsis of Mr. Hill's speech given in our telegrams yesterday, in relation to the Warren Mitchell cotton claim, the position of the south is very clearly and forcibly stated, and for that reason his remarks will undoubtedly attract attention. We are opposed to the payment of the so-called loyal claims from either side. Let the war-claims go by the board. Let us wipe them out as with a sponge and call it even. Let southern claimants as well as northern claimants be treated alike. The south asks nothing but bare justice. Her widows, her orphans and her maimed soldiers do not ask for pensions. Her people fought and failed, and that is the end of it. Right or wrong, they backed up their convictions manfully and gallantly, and they have accepted the result with patience.

In this matter of claims, Mr. Hill has undoubtedly struck the key-note of democratic policy. Let them all, whether loyal or disloyal, be bundled up and burned, and by so much do we put the past behind us. It is given out from Washington by the correspondent of the Savannah News that Mr. Hill's speech was severely criticized in southern quarters, but we fancy the correspondent is slightly mistaken, unless, indeed, he is pleased to allude to southern men in Washington who are interested in some of these "loyal" claims. Such men, however, do not make southern sentiment, nor even a very small portion of it, as they will shortly discover. Mr. Hill's position on these claims is the position taken by THE CONSTITUTION months ago, and we believe it is the position of the southern democracy.

The Cipher Dispatches.

The cipher hunt, contrary to expectation, is growing decidedly interesting. The fact has already been established that the republican telegrams, with but few exceptions, were destroyed, but if the memory of certain witnesses who read a few of them is not at fault, they were very damaging. Two cabinet officials have thus far been caught in the democratic trap—Postmaster-General Tyner and old Zach Chandler—and the evidence against them shows conclusively that offices were sold for money to be used in buying votes in Indiana. Tyner made a desperate effort to get hold of the inculpating telegrams he sent over his own signature, and succeeded, but he could not control the memory of the telegraph clerks, through whose hands the messages passed. Mr. Grant, who had collected the Tyner-Chandler dispatches upon the order of Orton, said they related to the sale of two positions in the interior department for the sum of $2,500 each, and that the $5,000 was collected and deposited in New York to the credit of John G. Foster.

It is established beyond question that while Orton was "playing" the democratic house, the cipher dispatches sent by both parties were put in possession of Morton and the republican members of his committee. These dispatches were then carefully assorted by one Bullock, messenger for the committee—the democratic ciphers placed in one package, and the republican ciphers in another. The latter were destroyed by Bullock, whose infamy was rewarded by a consular appointment; and he was aided in this business by the fellow Brady and ex-congressman Evans. The democratic ciphers were bandied about between Bullock, Evans and Brady until finally the latter concluded to steal them outright. The telegrams that were returned to New York in the historic trunk were finally burned.

There seems to be no doubt that if the republican telegrams, which were as voluminous as those of the democrats, had not been destroyed by the knaves who got hold of them, they would show that money was raised in New York to purchase both Florida and Louisiana. In the meantime, let the two Chandlers—Bill and Uncle Zachariah—take the stand. They seem to have been the most energetic villains connected with the electoral frauds, and if they can be persuaded to swear to the truth, their testimony will prove a valuable addition to the history of the great crime.

National Sanitary Precautions.

The sentiment of the country is, beyond all doubt, in favor of a national quarantine. The experience of the south and west during the late fever epidemic leads no one to desire another imported deadly disease, or a repetition of the efforts to stop the progress of one by a series of opposing vexatious and ineffectual local quarantines. Local quarantines cannot keep disease out of the country, and after it has obtained a foothold, they operate as a rule to cripple trade without conferring any benefit whatever. The country has had enough of such quarantines. It is decidedly in favor of a just and reasonable exercise of the powers of the general government in the prevention of dangerous epidemics.

Two bills are pending in the senate to establish a bureau of public health, one introduced by Senator Lamar, and the other by Senator Stanley Matthews. They are not greatly unlike. Each calls for a national board of health, of which the chief of the proposed bureau, to be called the director-general, shall be president, and the surgeons-general of the army and navy shall be members. The proposed bureau is charged by the bill with the execution of all laws relative to the public health, the enforcement of national quarantine regulations, and with the duty of obtaining and promulgating information regarding the sanitary condition of the world, which information is to be published to the country as the daily reports of the weather are now published. It is also charged with the collection and publication of statistics regarding births, deaths, and marriages, and disease in the United States, information relating to climate, geological, meteorological, and other conditions affecting the public health. The bureau shall have an inspector at each seaport in the United States, whose duty it shall be to examine vessels with a view to preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, and the bill provides at length the duties of such officers, and the regulations which they shall be required to enforce.

The same objections apply to either bill. Either is crude and incomplete. Either gives the director-general autocratic powers. Either would cover an unlimited use of money. Considering the short time remaining of the present session, and the importance of the subject, it seems to us that neither bill should be passed, but that the suggestion of the American public health association should be adopted instead. After a careful consideration of the whole subject, that association of eminent scientists asks congress to defer for at least one year the establishment of any permanent central organization of public health at Washington, and advises that a provisional national health commission be at once formed by congress, which shall take immediate steps to mitigate the evils arising from any epidemic that may happen during the approaching summer, and adopt all necessary sanitary and quarantine precautions; and that they make thorough investigations in respect to the causes and means of prevention of yellow fever and other epidemic diseases, and finally report to congress at its next session a plan for a permanent national public health organization, after consultations with state boards of health, and with all others possessing special knowledge and experience on the subject. This is certainly prudent, and, under the circumstances, excellent advice.

The Negro in Georgia.

There is no room to doubt that the political situation in the south is peculiarly trying to the nerves and patience of the average northern implacable. It is not so much that the south is solid; the difficulty is that she is so serene about it. She laughs at the smelling committees that seem to be devised solely for the purpose of giving Jim Redpath newspaper work, defies emigration schemes that look to making pioneer martyrs of the colored people, and views with a sort of grim contempt the busy efforts of pamphleteers and political essayists to educate the people of the north up to the point of putting some sort of restriction upon the right of suffrage. That this state of things should astonish and distress the average republican is not at all unnatural. He has been taught to believe—at any rate, he has pretended to believe—that when republicanism could no longer use the colored people as political slaves—it had only to propose a measure inimical to the prosperity and the rights of the blacks for the old race prejudice at the south, to flame out and play into the unscrupulous hands of the corrupt organization which, under the cover of a "loyalty" at once pretentious and disgusting, has disestablished states, deprived white citizens of their rights and liberties, and marred the peace and prosperity of the entire country. It is no wonder the stalwarts are astonished when their little schemes, which they fondly hoped would be applauded, are confronted with the opposition of the solid south.

Speaking for Georgia, we can assure our republican friends that she is not only satisfied with the situation, but has good reason to congratulate herself upon at least a very satisfactory, if a partial, solution of the difficult problem of colored citizenship. This solution is one of the beneficent results of democratic rule—of a wise, just, firm, honest and thoroughly impartial administration of state. In Georgia, the negro is happy, industrious and prosperous. To be sure, there are many idlers and vagabonds among the blacks, but not more—taking into consideration all the circumstances—than are to be found among the whites. They were thoroughly demoralized, it must be remembered, by emancipation. Almost without warning they were taken from a condition in which they were born—from homes where their lives had been spent—from under the care of those to whom they had been wont to look for every necessary of life—and set adrift upon the world. The wonder is, how they ever managed to survive the confusion and distress of that mournful period. But they did survive, and to day the colored people of Georgia pay taxes on property valued at something more than five millions of dollars, according to the figures in the last report of Comptroller Goldsmith.

We repeat, the white people of Georgia are satisfied with the situation, and we are quite sure the colored people are. They have every right the whites have. The law is thoroughly impartial. The door of every court-house in the state is open to them. Their educational interests are as closely looked after as in any northern state. They do not dream of social equality, because their observation teaches them that there is no social equality among the mass of the whites. They have the right to become candidates for place and to hold office, which is more than can be said of those of their race whom misfortune has compelled to dwell in the republican states of the north. We hear of no negroes holding office in Ohio, Indiana or Pennsylvania. Two members of the present Georgia legislature are colored, and they set an example of modest decorum that might well be followed by those boisterous legislators who delight to hear their own eloquence.

In fine, the situation in Georgia can only be improved by time. The colored voters are already beginning to be dimly aware that they are identified with the state and all its interests and with the whites and all their interests. They are rapidly learning that the right of citizenship carries with it grave responsibilities, and that only by a prudent and proper exercise thereof can the prosperity of the whole people be secured. The organs say the democracy is opposed to the negro. Very well. Speaking for ourselves and as democrats, we would infinitely prefer to risk the generous impulses and patriotism of the veriest negro vagabond that ever rifled a hen-roost than to trust the patriotism of those who are now engaged in hounding the people of the south and giving mouth to the most malicious lies and slanders that can be conceived of. If this can be twisted into prejudice against the colored people, the organs are welcome to it.

The New European State.

The armies of Russia created Bulgaria, and the diplomacy of Russia has sufficed to make it and will doubtless suffice to keep it thoroughly pro-Russian, no matter what the other great powers may say or desire. The new assembly, now in session at Tirnova, is confessedly under the control of Prince Dondoukoff, the Russian administrator. It consists of one hundred and twenty members elected by the people, who will elect one hundred and twenty more in February or March, of one hundred and twenty-four presidents of the local and general councils and courts, thirty delegates appointed by Prince Dondoukoff, the nine Bulgarian bishops, the Turkish Mufti of Widin, the Greek bishop of Varna, and the Jewish grand rabbi of Sofia. This body of men are free to act—in the interest of their liberators. The Russian administrator, who is spoken of in English journals as an audacious and industrious subject, recently declared that Russia expected obedience on the part of the new chamber. And she will secure it.

Its first work will be the adoption of the new constitution, framed in Russia and approved by the czar. A copy of it has been received in Tirnova, to be translated into the Bulgarian language. The new organization is to be practically that of a Turkish vilayet. The prince cannot declare war of his own motion, though he possesses the pardoning power; the cabinet is responsible to a national assembly of one chamber, one-fourth of whom are appointed by the government (clerical members, by the way, are not to vote on political subjects), and the freedom of the press and the independence of the judiciary are assured. Military service is to be compulsory on all males between 20 and 30, but the Turks are for the present excluded from serving. An examination of the full document would doubtless disclose plenty of loopholes for Russian influence. It provides, for example, for a militia that will ultimately consist of 150,000 effectives out of a population that does not number over two millions. This large force is commanded by Gen. Stolipin, a Russian, who is assisted by hundreds of old Russian officers. The principality will in fact be a part of Russia in all but name.

The election of a prince will complete the Russian programme. This may occur next month and cannot be delayed beyond April. The treaty of Berlin excludes the Duke of Edinburg, and all other princes of reigning dynasties, but there are plenty of other candidates. At the head of those whom the princely lightning may strike should be placed the prince of Battenberg. He is a nephew of the empress of Russia, a Russian officer, aged thirty-two. If elected, it is thought he might marry the Princess Beatrice, of England, who is the queen's only unmarried daughter; after him come Prince Dondoukoff—Korsakoff himself, or General Ignatieff—all three being equally in the interest of Russia. In the next rank come Prince George Bibesco, son of an old hospodar, and who has served in the French army; Prince Emmanuel Vogarides, a Bulgarian and very popular; his uncle, Aleko Pasha, long Turkish minister to Austria; Prince Arnulph, of Bavaria, at present in Russia; and old Bogo Petrovich, president of the Montenegrin senate, and father-in-law of the prince of Montenegro. Besides these, there are in the field the Roumanian premier, Bratiano, whose real name is Bratoff, and who is a Bulgarian by birth; Ristics, the Servian statesman; Aksakoff, the famous Panslavist of Moscow; Prince Henry, of Reuss, the German ambassador to Turkey; Prince Alexander Wasselt-schikoff, Prince Charles, of Roumania; Prince Nikita, of Montenegro; Prince Milan, of Serbia, and ex-President Hiram Ulysses Grant, of America.

BETWEEN billiards and pedestrianism, the able editors of our highly esteemed metropolitan contemporaries seem to have lost all taste for current politics.

THE idea of old Zach Chandler selling offices in his department will startle the country. It is to be feared that, when this pious statesman learns that his reputation is involved, he will go off somewhere into the vast solitudes of Michigan and get as drunk as a blind owl.

MRS. SHERMAN will learn with regret that the general has been shaking his hind-legs at a country ball in Chattanooga.

OLIVE LOGAN says John Russell Young has grown fat since he has been frolicking around with Grant. The rascal! We knew free lunches and red liquor would show on him.

THE republican papers are continually talking about Grant's poverty. Will they be kind enough to tell us who is paying his traveling expenses?

THE responsibility of the Fort Robinson massacre must rest upon the administration. We have no doubt Mr. Hayes views the affair with horror, but it is directly the result of the appointment of a miserably incompetent egotist to be secretary of the interior.

BULLOCK, the man who burned the republican cipher dispatches, was appointed consul at Cologne. Did Mr. Hayes hope by this procedure to get the stink off the fellow?

GRANT seems to be a regular old-fashioned clairvoyant. Olive Logan tackled him in London. Says she: "Are you going to be "the next president of the United States?" "No, I am not," says he. This would settle it, if it hadn't been settled long ago.

IT requires a bill with nine hundred and forty-nine sections to govern Boss Shepherd and the other less prominent citizens of the District of Columbia.

WE are terribly pestered about the fatherly manner in which the northern republicans look after the political welfare of the colored people of the south. Why don't they look after the negroes who abide among them? Why doesn't Ohio, or Pennsylvania, or some of the republican states, send colored men to congress, or to the legislature? Why don't they prove that they love the negro by elevating him to office?

THE rumor that Modjeska does her own cooking probably grew out of the fact, as suggested by the New Haven Register, that, in playing Juliet, she is compelled to carry a friar along.

THE Countess of Bonanza will hold a reception in Atlanta on her special palace car. Manager Sargent and his electric pen will be among the attraetions, and all who attend may be sure of a pleasant time. Nothing is said in our exchanges as to whether a free lunch is provided for callers, but we presume this is understood. Never the less, we would like to be absolutely certain on this point.

WE quite agree with the Baltimore Gazette that there is no necessity for the southern democrats to put themselves on the defensive with respect to the so-called legal claims. Such asses as Bragg, of Wisconsin, should be allowed to bray to their own echo.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG accompanies Grant as Master of the Hamper. If there is anything in this wide world that John delights to wrestle with, it is a hamper of champagne and cold fried chicken.

THE soldiers of this great republic massacre Indian women and babies indiscriminately. Meantime, Mr. Hayes holds prayer-meetings in the white house, and the fraud Schurz smokes the calumet of profound peace in the interior department.

THE great Hungarian violinist should be warned before entering upon exclusively southern territory that he is coming to a very peculiar country. Our railroad managers take no risks, even when the reputation of an artist is involved, and if a passing train should happen to run over the extra j in the great Wilhelmj's name, he can recover no damages.

POSTSCRIPT.

SHERMANTOWN has seen its namesake.

BEN. BUTLER has only five weeks more of official sunshine to warm his pate.

GENERAL SHERMAN has the tender look of a man just out of a steam bath.

BRADY is the latest sample of the variety of rascals always kept in stock by the radical party.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH has just celebrated his 77th birth-day.

GEORGIA has about seven regiments of colored militia subject to duty for domestic defense.

MOBILE and Memphis both are trying to shuffle off their municipal charters to avoid their debts.

A MONUMENT to "the unknown dead" will be unveiled in the Stonewall cemetery at Winchester, Va., on the 6th of June.

ANDREW D. WHITE, of Cornell university, is to be the minister to Berlin, if some of the papers are to be believed.

J. J. COVINGTON, of Atlanta, is one of the marshals-elect for the commencement exercises in June of Davidson college, N. C.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S monument is to be erected in the spring. Should there be any slight delay, however, Tom. would not mind it now.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is turning gleeful somersaults over its hyphen. It cleared up the Tribune and Times in the late senatorial fight.

LOUISIANA is to have a new constitutional convention. Delegates will be elected March 18th, and the convention assemble on the 21st of April.

A MINNESOTA legislator is reported to have returned a railroad pass sent him. Ten to one it was to have "and family" added after his name!

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S grave is guarded by two men day and night. He was guarded by forty wives, day and night, before he sought refuge in the grave.

BILL CHANDLER comes upon the stage in his old character of Mephisto. This is Bill's star part and he acts the meddlesome devil to the life.

SO-CALLED Senator Kellogg is getting his "P. P. S." cards ready for use after March the fourth. He is slowly arranging for his inglorious exit upon the toes of democratic senatorial boots.

POOR Jim Anderson! Before he could get the liar's championship belt well adjusted about his body along came St. Martin and relieved him of the trophy!

THE Cincinnati Enquirer has taken Criswell, the wit of the Oil City Derrick. We hope the change will be mutually beneficial to the parties. Cris. is an exceptionally bright genius.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S book is soon to appear. The General has also invented a uniform for soldiers that is novel, the backs of the coats being phosphorescent so that they may be seen at night.

THE Tennessee government is peculiarly one-handed and one-legged. Governor Marks, Treasurer Polk and Representative Mathes have one leg each. Comptroller Gaines, Senator Wilson and the two sergeants-at-arms have one arm each.

IN GENERAL.

—To the Indians: No, you are mistaken; this is not the land of the brave.

—The dividends payable in Boston in February aggregate $2,567,967.

—The duchess of Cumberland's bridal train was five yards of white velvet.

—Miss Bertha von Hillern, the lady pedestrian, is to turn lecturer.

—Marriages in England, to be stylish, must take place in the afternoon.

—Give half of the young men of this country John A. Logan's moustache, and they care nothing for the senatorship.

—London papers speak of the Marquis and Princess Louise as the Viceroy and Vicereine of Canada.

—Peter, the English race-horse, is still being backed heavily to win the English Derby.

—The eldest son of the prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, has just completed his 15th year.

—Sporting men in the west expect Proteine will beat both Rarus and Hopeful this coming season.

—The recognized debt of North Carolina is $19,960,405 principal and $10,160,182 overdue interest.

—Conkling refuses to be interviewed, but it is understood that he is in favor of the senator from New York as president.

—Jesse Pomeroy, having proceeded so far as to translate the Lord's prayer into Latin, has begun French. He is nineteen and stout.

—There is no truth in the report published a few days ago that there is a movement for the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada.

—The copyright of Mr. Grote's works, which remained in Mrs. Grote's hands during her life, now passes by the historian's will to Professor A. Bain, of Aberdeen.

—Miss Alice Blaine, the eldest daughter of the senator, retains no trace of the wound in the face which she accidentally gave herself last year. She is still at school.

—"Why, Willie," said his mother at dinner, "you can't eat another plate of pudding, can you?" "Oh, yes, I can, ma; one more plate will just fill the Bill."—New Haven Register.

—Mrs. General Gaines is 71 years of age, but still full of the promise of abundant years. While she lives there must continue to be considerable activity in United States real estate.

—Diphtheria, according to the experiments of Professor Klebs, of Prague, can be very successfully treated with benzoate of soda. No inconvenience is felt from doses of five grammes.

—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, not to be behind the New York Central, has put on a line of steamers from Baltimore to Liverpool. The first vessel of the line started on Saturday, and carried three hundred head of cattle.

—"What must be the social position of a gentleman in heaven who is obliged to admit that he has been scared there?" This pertinent and suggestive query is put by Robert J. Ingersoll. It is worth thinking over.

—Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, received the following message of congratulation on his nomination from his eleven-year-old son: "Dear Splendid Papa—Mamma and I send love and congratulation."

—Orville Grant, the general's brother, turned up in Philadelphia on Sunday as full of huge business schemes as ever, and sanguine as usual that Ulysses will be the next president of the United States. He said he was on his way to Washington.

—Associate Justice Hunt, of the supreme court of the United States, still lives; but the subject of appointing his successor is a prominent topic of conversation in Washington. It is now reported that Mr. Southmayd, one of Secretary Evarts's law partners, will get the place.

—The Springfield Republican says the amount of cider manufactured in western Massachusetts during the last four months is believed to be unprecedented. It is thought that the production will foot up 150,000 barrels, and some of the mills are still running.

—Count Ferdinand Lesseps, of Suez canal fame, has taken in hand the job of turning the Mediterranean into the northern part of Sahara, in the provinces of Tunis and Algiers, as recommended by Major Roudaire. He and Roudaire are now planning the work on the spot.

—Queen Victoria, according to a London correspondent, invariably presents a royal or aristocratic bride with an India shawl, a gift that costs her nothing. The prince of Wales, the same chronicler avers, is enamored of poker, and plays that pleasing game with more enthusiasm than success.

—The last male descendant of Daniel Webster died last week in New York. His name was Ashburton Webster, born in 1847, and son of Colonel Fletcher Webster, who was killed in the war of the rebellion. The deceased was named after Lord Ashburton, with whom Mr. Webster negotiated the Ashburton treaty in 1842.

—General Butler has not yet abandoned the idea of being governor of Massachusetts at the earliest opportunity. Neither have the people of Massachusetts abandoned the idea of defeating the fruition of this aspiration. He will be a candidate again this year—that much is settled already.

—I am disposed to think that five years would be the best period to adopt for the duration of parliaments. Three years would keep the country in a perpetual agitation, but five would be a happy medium between our present seven and the two of the American house of representatives. The Italian chamber of deputies terminates every five years, the French every four, the German reichstag and the Prussian and Hungarian diets every three years.—Truth.

—Judge James Dandridge Halyburton, formerly a United States district judge, died at Richmond, Va., on Sunday last in the 75th year of his age. He was educated at Hampden college and was a class-mate of Edward Everett. He was appointed a United States district judge in 1843. He held his office until the formation of the southern confederacy, when he resigned, and was appointed judge of the confederate states court in Virginia.

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, who died in Washington on Monday last, was born in Pike county, Pa., December 26, 1825. His father was a physician, and with him he read medicine, and with him began the practice in 1845 in Delaware county, Pa. In 1853 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the director of the mint at Philadelphia. He occupied this position twelve years, when he resigned. He was appointed director of the mint in Philadelphia in 1867, and held the office two years. Secretary Boutwell then appointed him to examine the mints on the Pacific coast, and he made to the treasury department some valuable reports upon the various subjects connected with the mint service. In 1869 and 1870 he and Comptroller Knox, of the currency, prepared the coinage act of 1873. This act created the office which Dr. Linderman has since filled. Early in April, 1873, he was appointed to his present position by President Grant, and organized the mint bureau of the treasury department, since which time he has had supervision of all the mints and assay offices in the United States. His reports while director of the mint are valuable financial documents. He is also author of a work on money and legal tender, prepared since he has been in the treasury department, published in 1877, which has had a large sale.

Is the North Republican?

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

One of the general mistakes of the press and the people is the idea that the north as a section is strongly republican. This is an utter fallacy, as we will conclusively show.

It is true that in the last presidential election the states called "north" cast 5,377,066 votes, of which Hayes received 2,751,693. This would, indeed, leave the republicans a majority. But how much? Barely more than one per cent.

But this was in 1876, not in 1878. At the last elections the returns show (and all the figures are from republican sources, the almanac of the New York Tribune) that the total republican vote was only 2,252,310 or 500,000 votes less than in 1876, and transferring the majority of one into a minority of several per cent.

If anybody will turn to a republican almanac and cast up the figures of the last election, in the twenty states called the "north," he will have this result:

Total popular vote	4,740,651
Total republican vote	2,252,310
Total opposition vote	2,488,341
Total opposition majority	236,031

In plainer words, the republican party is now in a minority, even in the north. The very victories of Logan, Carpenter, Conkling, Cameron, etc., are minority victories—not the result of a popular majority but very unmistakably precisely the opposite of what the majority of the people of those states want.

Though Logan has just been elected in Illinois, there is a popular majority of 23,000 against him and his party in his state.

Though New York has just returned Roscoe Conkling, there is an anti-republican majority of over 50,000 in that state.

Though Pennsylvania has re-elected Don Cameron, the republicans are in a minority of 63,000 votes.

Though Wisconsin has just elected Carpenter, there is an anti-republican majority of 10,000 in that state.

Though Zach. Chandler will probably be sent back to the Senate, there is a majority of 30,000 against him and his party.

So that republican figures, from republican sources and republican authorities, establish beyond peradventure or denial the following fixed facts:

First—The republican party has a popular majority only in the few smaller and unimportant states of Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Vermont, Rhode Island and Minnesota.

Second—In every other northern state—especially in the six states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—the republican party is in a decided minority.

Third—In sixteen states the republican party is practically out and without organization.

Fourth—All the northern states alone combined gave at the last election a majority of 236,031 against the republican party.

Fifth—The victories of Conkling, Cameron, Carpenter, Logan, etc., all without exception represent minorities, not majorities.

Sixth—The only chance there is for Grant to be elected by a similar minority and a division of the democratic majority, as in 1860.

Seventh—The north is no longer republican. A majority of the voters are certainly against it.

Mr. Lamar Must do Without a Clerk.

Baltimore Gazette.

Senator Lamar proposes to introduce a bill in the senate providing that senators be furnished with private secretaries at public expense. He claims that senators have more work than they can properly perform without assistance and that the various calls made upon them for money makes the employment of a secretary quite burdensome. Mr. Lamar is a poor man and consequently has no business in the senate. The senate is intended to be an aristocratic resort for luxurious gentlemen of the Jones and Sharon type. There are thousands of gentlemen who would take Mr. Lamar's place and salary, and agree to get on without assistance. We are willing that the pay of senators should be increased, but we are opposed to legalizing private secretaries. Members who require attorneys to look after their interests in the lobbies should pay for them themselves. Mr. Lamar is an honest man and he is sincere in his desire to have the government furnish him a clerk, but the creation of an army of senate secretaries would only increase the lobby business at the north end of the capitol

The Plague Has No Chance Here.

Philadelphia Times.

News from abroad indicates that the plague is moving westward. If it should ever get so far as to strike these shores it will meet with some of the most discouraging opposition We could probably put any conceivable imported plague out of conceit with itself by any one of a dozen home-made affairs, beginning with the average state legislature and running on down through a congressional investigating committee, a Louisiana outrage, the whisky ring, the third-term movement and the annual people's candidate for governor of Massachusetts. If one of these should fail to throw any foreign upstart of a plague, Philadelphia would be willing to undertake its subjection, single handed and alone, with its public building scourge or its six-cent car fare.

Grant's Claims All Bosh.

Washington Post.

Let us hear no more of what "the country owes to Grant." He owes more to his country than any other American ever did; owes what he can never repay. The disgrace of the Grant era in our political history, its degradation of national character, its tarnishing of national reputation, its prostitution of the highest offices to the basest personal ends, its corruption of every department of the public service, its poisoning of public morals, and finally its creation of a fraudulent executive, to which it transmitted its disgraced scepter, all these are charged against Grantism, and so long as this damning record stands, the honest people of the country will be in no temper to hear of indebtedness to Grant.

The Democratic Statesman Coming South.

Philadelphia Times.

Samuel J. Tilden evidently does not mean to let Senator Thurman get ahead of him in the affections of the solid south. Some time ago the library societies at Chapel Hill university, North Carolina, engaged Mr. Thurman as their orator for the June next, when the boys at Trinity college, also in the land of tar-heels, have prevailed upon Mr. Tilden to ornament their commencement. Senator Bayard, who has a son at the university of Virginia, will hold forth there, doubtless, and from the way things look at this moment the country bids fair to witness the sublime spectacle of a whole army of democratic statesmen flocking toward the cotton fields at the close of the present academic year.

Young Men at the Helm.

Covington Star,

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION continues to improve in attractiveness and general interest every day. It is edited with unusual skill and ability, while its mechanical execution is faultless. Its editorial staff is composed entirely of young men, whose ability and literary attainment are of the highest order, while they have but few equals and no superiors in any printing establishment in this broad land of ours. Hence its columns fairly sparkle with the scintillations of their intellectual genius. In fact THE CONSTITUTION is not only a credit to the capital city of our great state, but it is a credit to our section, our time and our civilization.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

FOR SALE.

Furniture, Fixtures, Good Will and Two Years' Lease

OF THE LARGE AND THREE-STORY Brick Hotel, with thirty-five rooms, known as the

MEIGS HOUSE, . . LaGrange, Ga.

Including the Bar and Billiard Room and Fixtures, all new, and now doing the best paying business of any hotel of the size in the south. In connection with the house is a good well, stock yards, cellar, all the necessary outhouses, new ice house well filled with ice. In fact everything usually found with a first-class hotel doing a paying business. Possession given when desired. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

This is a rare chance for a live hotel man. Do not hesitate, but come forward and avail yourselves of the golden opportunity. For further particulars, terms of sale, etc., address

H. L. MEIGS,
429 jan 26 d6t LaGrange, Ga.

FOR SALE,

Complete Running Gear

FOR PORTABLE ENGINE.

4 LARGE IRON WHEELS, TONGUE AND appurtenances—new and perfect in all particulars. It will be sold very cheaply. It is what every one who has a portable engine needs. Apply to JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
414 jan25 dtf Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, AT THE Station House Pound, on the 5th day of February next, if not called for by owner before the day of sale, TWO MILK COWS, taken up by the Force, for running at large. January 25th, 1879.

G. T. ANDERSON,
411 jan25 d1w Chief Police.

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer.

Central Gilt-Edge Lot,

Cor. Whitehall and Garnett Streets.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ON Thursday afternoon, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, for cash, to pay a pressing debt, with perfect titles, 50x84, on the corner of Whitehall and Garnett Sts. On the lot is a good Store, excellent for Family Groceries and a fine well of water. It is also a very beautiful site for a residence, convenient to gas, water main and sewerage. A bargain may be had. Nice corner lots are much sought and are becoming scarce.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 4 Wall Street, Kimball House.
458 jan26 d2t jan27 sun jan30 thur

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Augusta Evening Sentinel comes among our exchanges sometimes.

—There were three sudden deaths in Athens in four days last week.

—A nineteen pound wild-cat was killed in Baldwin county the other day.

—Five frame houses were burned in Savannah last Monday night.

—A desperate negro, in escaping from the marshal of Social Circle recently, beat him very severely.

—At McBean station a day or two ago M. H. Dixon shot and killed his brother, D. H. Dixon.

—The wells in Elberton went dry this winter and little Jim Sanders profited accordingly.

—The dwelling-house of Mr. John Mulford, near Columbus, was burned last Tuesday by an incendiary. Nothing was saved.

—Captain Ed. Murphy, of Atlanta, worked up the recent murder case in Screven county.

—Judge Lawson, of Eatonton, has been holding court in Macon, hearing cases in which Judge Simmons is disqualified.

—Thornton not only gets up the city news for the Macon Ledger, but fills in the foreign correspondence.

—The stables of Mr. James Burke, of Greensboro, together with his hay, corn and fodder and a fine mule, were burned by an incendiary last Tuesday night.

—Another prominent belle, probably reflecting over the recent climate in Thomasville, has informed Captain John Triplett that there is snow hope for him.

—The girls have refused the Count Johannes B. Gormanne so often, that now when he asks one to marry him he is afraid she will consent.

—It is said that there is a desire among the legal fraternity in Savannah to have Judge E. H. Pottle succeed Judge Tompkins.

—The Milledgeville Union and Recorder, which has cut its second set of teeth, and renewed its immemorial youth, is inclined to put on airs. It does us good to note the improvement.

—The Milledgeville Union and Recorder makes a wise and practical suggestion when it advises farmers to sow their poor lands broadcast with china-berries and turn their cattle upon the young growth.

—An attempt was made upon the editorial page yesterday to say that the Georgia weeklies are edited with more care than those of any other state in the union. The wayward compositor, however, put it "pure" care, which was probably better.

—The convicts seem to be making things lively in Captain Grant's camp. The Sandersville Courier says that within the last two weeks seven convicts have escaped from Mr. W. D. Grant's camp, at Old Town, Jefferson county. One day last week four of them captured a guard and made their escape. The Courier is informed that the guard was badly beaten up, and that the convicts would have killed him, but were prevented by several other convicts who made no effort to escape. The escaped convicts were vigorously pursued, but up to the latest account had not been captured.

—Macon Telegraph: We received from the editor of the Gazette, Mr. R. W. Grubb, a few days since, a most admirably gotten up printed circular, giving in detail, and neatly arranged, a full statement of the number receipts and exports of the port of Darien for the past year. The number of arrivals and clearances were also given, and shows that New Inverness, now Darien, at the mouth of the Altamaha river, bids fair to regain and even eclipse all her former importance. The circular in question was mislaid—hence this tardy notice. We sum up as follows: Darien exported to Great Britain 19,836,319 feet of hewn timber, 22,350 ditto sawed ditto, and 5,432,331 feet of deal boards. To other European ports there were shipped of sawed lumber 1,592,941 feet, deal boards 96,856 feet and hewn timber 6,343,256 feet. Canada and St. Johns took 1,501,941 feet of hewn lumber, 1,3615 feet sawed and deal 21,021 feet. South America called for 1,713,741 feet deal boards, and our own coastwise ports, hewn 481,381 feet, sawed 100,000 feet, deal boards 5,388,842 feet. The number of vessels employed were 187, with a measurement of 94,781 tons. The total of the lumber exported foots up 74,172,411 feet.

—Union and Recorder: Milledgeville is out of debt, owes nothing and pays cash for all she gets. She has had much to endure, but she has triumphed by her patience and honesty. She has in view some projects, which if accomplished will benefit her material interests and the public generally, we believe. Almost crushed by the removal of the capital, she has never complained, or said aught against the public verdict. All she asks now is that she be left to work out her salvation, in the future, without obstruction from her enemies.

—Sandersville Courier: Rev. Asa Duggan recently killed a thirteen months old hog of the Hooks breed, which weighed 400 lbs net. Who can beat this? We would suggest to our farmers that they give these hogs a trial, and learn from experience, as we have, their superiority over the common breed. We verily believe that were you to take one of Mr. Hooks's hogs, and one of the common breed, giving equal care to each, that by the time they were twelve months old, Mr. Hooks's hog would net you 200 lbs. the most.

—Augusta Chronicle: Lately a number of inquiries have been received in Augusta from New York as to the reason why no frost-stained cotton could be obtained this season. The reply has invariably been that the only October frost killed the top crop and prevented the bolls from opening, so that there was no stained cotton to pick out. Last year a large quantity of these stained cottons were sold here, while this season a hundred and fifty bales would probably cover the entire sale. The top crop was just about to open when the October frost came and the stalks now carry at their tops quantities of bolls, partially cracked open and hard as rocks. We saw, yesterday, as an evidence of the fact, the tops of two stalks, taken from a field near the city, and they were a good average of the cotton now standing in the field. There were four or five bolls on each, three fourths matured. The cotton in these bolls was totally decayed. We have reports from large cotton planters in the best cotton section in the state to the effect that their crop has been reduced fully one-fourth by the loss of the top yield. The loss to the whole crop by the destruction of this character of cotton is estimated by practical farmers to be equal to from 150,000 to 200,000 bales, which is a very serious loss to the south.

—Mr. William Hurst has been arrested for the recent murder of Mr. Smith at Walley and committed to jail on the testimony of his aunt, Mrs. Martha Hurst. The Sandersville Courier says: "On Sunday last, we received information from a gentleman on the train, who came directly from the neighborhood in which Mrs. Martha Hurst lives, that two or three reliable and trustworthy citizens residing in the same neighborhood stated to him that they would not believe Mrs. Hurst on oath. One of these gentlemen stated to our informant that he had heard that her own sons had expressed their intention of attending the next term of the Jefferson superior court to swear that they would not believe their mother on oath. The gentleman from whom we obtained our information is in every way, worthy of belief. He does not know of his own knowledge that her sons expressed such an intention, but received his information from some one else. It looks hard and unnatural for sons to take such a position, if it be true, but it is just and proper where human life is involved. It will be remembered that Mrs. Hurst, an aunt by marriage of Mr. Wm. Hurst, the accused, is the main witness for the state, she having testified that he confessed his guilt to her. Later in the afternoon of the same day we learned from a different source that the wife of William Hurst had written a letter to some one at Walley, stating that her husband was one of the perpetrators of the crime, and that he received twelve dollars in cash as his portion of the spoils. This is also an unreasonable tale. The wife usually clings to her husband after all others abandon him, though he may be steeped in crimes of the deepest dye. We trust that future developments may throw light upon this great crime, and that the mystery and darkness which now surround it may be dispelled.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.
8 feb5 d&wly

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medecine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

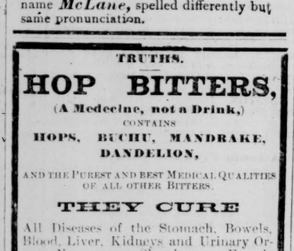
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.
362 jan21 dly tu th sat& wly nxt r'd mat

To Business Men with Capital.

BEING DESIROUS TO DEVOTE OUR ENTIRE time and means to a strictly wholesale trade, we will give the Retail Agency and use of our large salesrooms to a first-class party who wish to handle the Remington, Stewart, Howe, Dauntless, New Home and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in this city.

Decidedly the Best Business Opening in the State.

Personal application and correspondence from strictly business men only will be attended to. FRED. BELL & CO.
339 jan19 d1w sun thur



Southern Express Company's

— SALE OF —

Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 23 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis. Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT

ACUTE OR CHRONIC

SALICYLICA

SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box, 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,

Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y
380 nov21 dly thur sat tues

JOS. VAN HOLT NASH,

late of Petersburg, Virginia,

General Manager

Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO.,

Publishers, New York.

SUB-AGENTS AND CANVASSERS, OF INTELligence and character, wanted in all parts of Georgia and the adjoining States. Office, for the present, Markham House. 486 jan28 d1w

B. S. RHEA & SON,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE HAVE TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK 40,000 bushels White and Mixed Oats, and can ship promptly, in bulk or in sacks. Orders solicited. B. S. RHEA & SON,
Grain Dealers,
494 jan29 d3t Nashville, Tennessee.

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

Wilcox AND White ORGAN!

THE LEADING ORGAN OF AMERICA.

F. L. FREYER,

GENERAL MANAGER for THE SOUTH.

Also, of the following UNRIVALED

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

Kranich & Bach,

C. L. Gorham, Raven & Co.,

(LATE RAVEN & BACON.)

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

SOLD AT

Wholesale Factory Prices.

Active Agents Wanted in every county in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida.

Catalogues mailed free on application, and correspondence solicited.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND GET THE BEST INSTRUMENT FOR THE LEAST MONEY,

28 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

OR ADDRESS

F. L. FREYER,

363 jan21 d2w MARIETTA, GA.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

LOTTERIES.

LSL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—105th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $550,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information, or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
236 jan14 d&w3w

7th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawings and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Succes of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
300 Prizes	50 each	15,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "		1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "		900
1,960 Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
1 dec8 w dec&10 d weds&fris jan d tues, thurs & sat8 w jan7,14,21,28

Choice Grape Vines

2 YEARS OLD.

AGAWAM, RED; DELAWARE, RED; Eumelain, Black; Herbemont, Black; Lady New White; Salem, Red; Norton's Virginia, Wine; Martha, Early White; Talman or Champion, Black; Lindley, Red.

Send for price list and apply early to

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Marietta street,
481 jan26 d1w Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. E. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1v

R. R. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS. ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. MCWHORTER. | HAMILTON MCWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. MCLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW, At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, P. LAYNE, Proprietor. CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FIELD BROS. PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.
The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.
J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug1 d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.
Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...d1y Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY. PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski a first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night, 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from the terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid

DANIEL S. PRINTUP.
WILLIAM F. DRAKE.
522 dec24-tue fri&tawtuild Commissioners.

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in February, 1879, before the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, the following property belonging to the estate of James H. Borin, late of DeKalb county, deceased, one lot, improved in the city of Atlanta, containing ¾ of an acre. Said lot is situated on W. & A. R. R., near the Foundry, known in the plan of survey as lot No. 81, formerly owned by Wallace & Scaggs, and fronting on State or Wallace street 130 feet, and on Morrison street 205 feet, and on W. C. Moore's line 180 feet, and on west line 170 feet. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms of sale cash.

R. H. RANDLE,
G. W. JOHNSON,
119 jan8 d1awtd tues Administrators.

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.
88 nov3d3m

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

80 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
314 mar21 ...tf oct22

MITCHELL HOUSE,

THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

Waverley Seminary.

No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.
MISS LIPSCOMB,
395 jan23 d1m Principal.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m.
B. W. WRENN,
268 jan15 dtd Secretary.

MILTON COUNTY POSTPONED SHERIFF sales. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property to-wit: Lots of land Nos. 916, thirty-six acres of 915, twenty-seven acres of 904. All lying in the first district and second section. Levied on as the property of Hampton Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Milton superior court in favor of Thomas B. Newton, administrator of W. P. Jenison, deceased, vs. Hampton Smith. Property pointed out by plaintiff, this January 2, 1879.
152 jan5 wtds. WM. BUISE, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

Five-Horse Engine.

INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
dec25 dtf

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Special rates can be made for board per month.
T. B. LYON, Proprietor.
jan4-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of Jesse Childress, late of said county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated. January 14th, 1879.
JOHN A. S. CHILDRESS,
269 jan15 d1w3w sun Executor.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-Line Railway.

[Trains run by AtlantaTime.]

Time Tables, in effect January 11th, 1879.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure		
p. m.	a. m.	a. m. p. m.	
5:36.	8:58.	5:45. 3:00.	Atlanta.
		8:59. 5:37.	At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10. 7:11.	At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:37. 8:26.	At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
	p. m.	p. m.	
9:59	1:32	1:33 10:00	At Greenville, S.C. with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m. p. m.	
11:14.	3:02.	3:03. 11:15.	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Milrose, Saluda, Colemans, connecting there with stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
1:27.	5:26.	5:30. 1:32.	At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester.
a. m.	p. m.		
2:40	6:21		At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Railroad for Mrunoe, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Fayetteville and by, Wilmington, and intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m.	p. m		
2:50	6:30.		At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs.
			At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WEST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	
	a. m.	a.m.
	10:10.	12:25. Air-Line Junction.
	10:20.	12:32. night, Charlotte.
p. m.	p. m.	
12:40.	10:45.	At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the great Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

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In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co.s. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

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june6...dtf

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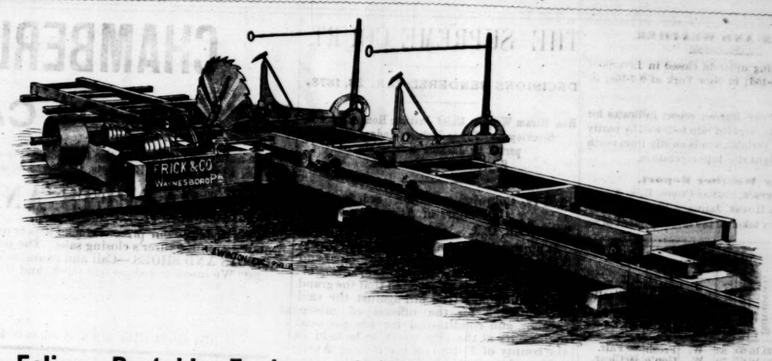

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314 jan19 d6m

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arr ve at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9 7-16c; in Atlanta at 8½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, areas of rain followed by partly cloudy weather, variable winds mostly from north to east, and a slight rise in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 29, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.16	65	83	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.18	67	79	W.	Gen'e	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30 21	66	84	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30 25	71	85	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.2	61	100	S. E.	Fresh	*	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.3	60	100	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Foggy.
Corsicana	30.2	66	100	N. E.	Fresh	.84	L't rain.
New Orleans	30.29	66	89	S.	Gen'e	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.29	59	100	S.	G'n'e	.00	Foggy.
Montgomery	30.26	63	88	S.	Light	.00	Clear.

*Not sufficient to measure.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 29, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	30.26	63	94	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
11:31 "	30.21	71	75	S. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.19	70	75	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Heavy rain
4:06 "	30.18	69	65	W.	Fresh.	.03	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.19	64	89	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.16	65	85	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar.....30.212 | Maximum ther..... .73
Mean daily ther.....67.25 | Minimum ther..... .63
Mean daily humid. 86.00 | Total rainfall..... .03

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

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French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at

HENRY SELTZER'S.

56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,

39 Whitehall Street.

118 jan7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Spanish grape cuttings—M. P. Galceran.
Cut-edge lot this afternoon—G. W. Adair.
New Soap—Colgate & Co.
$50 Reward—Walter Hataway.
Liniment for Rheumatism—E. B. Tompson.
Steel horse shoe—Billings Patent Horse Shoe Co.
Notice in bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Notice—Wm. W. White.
Exemption of personalty—L. B. Griggs.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 30, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Marriages are few and far between.

—Seats for Modjeska are still going fast.

—The passenger depot caught the eye of the festive darkey yesterday.

—The city court was not in session yesterday but it will be to-day.

—Hundreds of negroes met General Sherman yesterday at the depot.

—Mr. John Peel was buried in Macon, Georgia, in Rose Hill cemetery.

—The warmth of April is upon us and flannel is a burden.

—The Gate City Guard's have their European trip directly in view.

—The street committee is doing its best at the junction of Loyd and Fair streets.

—Robson and Crane's, cartoons are all over the city.

—Genevieve Rogers will be here on the 7th and 8th, in all her fresh and sparkling charms.

—Social entertainments are getting numerous, we are glad to see.

—Several young men in Atlanta are thinking of going to farming.

—Atlanta mail-carriers walk twenty miles per day.

—Those of our citizens who have lately been great sufferers with bad colds are improving.

—It may be all a joke, but the boys say there will be a big cake-walking in Atlanta soon.

—Ladies, be sure to call and see those new style Button Boots at Mark Berry's, 33 Peachtree street. 511 jan30 d2t

—We are indebted to Mr. D. J. Ryan, of Savannah, Ga., for a handsome stereoscopic view of the "Forest City."

—Blind Tom is not coming to Atlanta. We learn that Mr. DeGive wrote his manager that it would not pay.

—All the negroes in town turned out yesterday to see General Sherman upon his arrival.

—If the weather continues warm we may expect in a few days to see peach-trees in bloom.

—The gentle spring time is fast approaching if the present weather is any indication of it.

—On Forsyth street, between Mitchell and Hunter streets, the sidewalk is blockaded with a loose stone post. It would be well to have the stone moved away.

—We have had the kettle-drum party, and now the ladies think of getting up a backgammon entertainment of the same character.

—Mr. Clayton, the white man who met with an accident while blasting rock in Mr. Mike Maher's yard, a few days since, we learn, is getting better.

—Chief Andrew Boss, of the Atlanta fire department, had all the engines in condition to move at a moment's notice yesterday, but the necessity never occurred.

—Scores of soldiers from the barracks were in the city yesterday. We suppose that they came in town to get a glimpse of the "Biggest frog in the mud-puddle."

—French Heel and Spanish Toe, the latest styles, just received at Mark Berry's. It will make you happy to wear a pair of them. 511 jan30 d2t

—The Irving club had a meeting of much interest at the residence of Judge James Jackson, Peachtree street, last Tuesday night.

—Mr. Hugh L. Porter, who for some time past has occupied an important position in the office of the Markham house, has gone to New Orleans to live. The many friends of Mr. Porter will regret to learn of his departure.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF: Atlanta Circuit..... 72

ATLANTA, GA., January 29, 1879.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 43. Argument concluded.

No. 48. Guilford, Wood & Co. vs. McKinley, Trover, from Fulton. Argued. B. F. Abbott, Geo. K. Camp, for plaintiffs in error. Reuben Arnold, Frank Arnold, contra.

No. 46. Tanner vs. Bell et al. Rule to distribute money, from Fulton. G. A. Howell, for plaintiff in error. Frank A. Arnold, Reinhardt & Hooks, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Howell, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."
"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED JAN. 28, 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Rich vs. Colquitt, governor. Sci. fa., from City Court of Atlanta.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record and bill of exceptions, that McCullough, as principal, and Rich, as his security, entered into a recognizance, in which it was recited that the grand jury had found a true bill against the said McCoullough for the offense of misdemeanor, and conditioned for his personal appearance at the city court, to be held in the county of Fulton on the 16th of April, 1877, and to abide his trial, and the judgment of the court in said case, etc.; which recognizance was duly forfeited for the non-appearance of said McCullough, whereupon a scire facias issued upon said recognizance, in which it was recited that the condition of said recognizance was that the said McCullough should appear at the city court aforesaid, on the 16th day of of April, 1877, to answer for the offense of a misdemeanor, and that he failed to appear, etc., and he, and his security, were required to show cause why judgment should not be entered up against them for the penalty of said recognizance. The recognizance was forfeited at the June term of the court, 1877, and the scire facias was made returnable to the December term of the court, 1877. The questions involved in the case were, by consent, submitted to the decision of the court without the intervention of a jury, and a judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, whereupon the defendants excepted. Two grounds of error to the judgment of the court were insisted on here. First, that the offense with which the defendant was charged in the indictment was not sufficiently described in the scire facias. Second, that the sciere facias was not returned to the next term of the city court after the recognizance was forfeited, as required by law. The offense with which McCullough was charged, as recited and set forth in the scire facias, was that of a misdemeanor, and a misdemeanor is a violation of a public law. Code, 4292. The recital of that offense in the scire facias was sufficient to show that the defendant had been charged with an offense punishable by law, without stating the particular facts alleged in the indictment which constituted the misdemeanor. The sessions of the city court, by the act organizing it, are to be held on the first Mondays in March and September, for the transaction of criminal business exclusively. The scire facias was a civil proceeding to enforce the collection of a debt of record, and was properly made returnable to the December term of the city court, instead of the September term thereof, the December term being the next term after the recognizance was forfeited at which any civil business could be transacted.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

McConnell & Heyward; E. W. Martin, for plaintiff in error.
Howard Van Epps, city solicitor, for the state.

Neal et al. vs. Perkerson, sheriff, et al., Rule, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

On the 26th October, 1874, Sparks borrowed from Neal $3,000, and to secure him, gave Neal a mortgage on a city lot and appurtenances situated at the corner of Line and Prior streets, in the city of Atlanta.

On the 25th November, same year, Sparks borrowed from English $3,500, and to secure him, gave English a mortgage on the same lot. In both these mortgages it was stated that Sparks had no deed to the property; that he had bought it from Capel McLendon, and had McLendon's bond for titles; that he had paid McLendon all the purchase money except $1,500, and the mortgage to English contains this stipulation: "And besides said balance of purchase money, and a mortgage for three thousand dollars in favor of John Neal, sr., dated the 26th day of October, 1874, due at twelve months, there is no other incumbrance on the title, and the said Sparks hereby covenants that no other encumbrance shall be hereafter added to those above enumerated upon said property, until the debt to secure which this mortgage is given, has been fully paid off and discharged."

English afterwards bought from McLendon the purchase money note for $1,500. McLendon delivered to him a deed to Sparks, in compliance with bond for titles, to be filed by English, in case he sued said note to judgment and desired to levy.

The mortgages of Neal and English were afterwards foreclosed, and English sued in name of "McLendon for his use," and obtained judgment on said purchase money note for $1,500 and interest. The two mortgage fi. fas., and the fi. fa. for purchase money, were all levied on the property by A. M. Perkerson, sheriff—said deed having been filed as required by law, and properly recorded. On 1st Tuesday in April, 1877, the property was regularly brought to sale by said sheriff, under said fi. fas., and sold for $9,000.

In the meantime Sparks had, on the 18th day of March, 1876, given a mortgage on said property to his wife, Nancy D. Sparks, for $3,000, in which mortgage it was stated, that on November 1, 1867, Forsythe conveyed to Nancy D. Sparks, for her sole and separate use, certain real estate in Atlanta; that on January 24, 1874, she sold it to Mrs. Hanvey and received as part payment a note against the mayor and council of Atlanta for $3,000, which was paid to C. McLendon as part of the purchase price for the lot on the corner of Pryor and Line streets, etc., and the mortgage was given to acknowledge and secure that interest. Mrs. Sparks transferred this mortgage to Wm. M. Nicholls, as trustee, to pay a debt due said trustee by her husband, John W. Sparks.

This mortgage had also been foreclosed, by said Nicholls, trustee, and the fi. fa. was placed in the sheriff's hands and the sheriff was notified to hold up the money, which was done. Sparks had applied to the ordinary of Fulton county to have $2,000 of the fund which should arise from the sale of the land, set apart to him for a homestead, which application was duly granted by said ordinary.

Said Wm. M. Nicholls, as trustee aforesaid, ruled the sheriff, in Fulton superior court, for the amount of his mortgage. Sparks, Neal and English each made himself a party to said rule. Said rule came on to be heard at the spring term, 1878, Judge Hillyer being disqualified, Judge Clark, of the city court of Atlanta, presided, and by agreement of all parties to said rule, all questions of fact, as well as of law, were submitted to Judge Clark for decision, with the right of exception reserved.

It was agreed that the sheriff had been properly notified of John W. Sparks's homestead, and that the fi. fa. of McLendon for use of English vs. Sparks, $1,500 and interest, was for purchase money—with bond for titles—deed filed, etc., in accordance with the statute. All the mortgages were regularly foreclosed.

Nicholls, trustee, introduced his mortgage; also, deed from Forsythe to Mrs. Sparks, and bond for titles from Mrs. Sparks to Mrs. Hanvey, and deed from her to bank of state of Georgia, transferee of the bond.

Said Nicholls also introduced John W. Sparks as a witness, who testified that Nancy D. Sparks is his wife; that he made her the mortgage, and that the facts stated therein are true. She received the $3,000 note herself, and paid it to McLendon herself. It was done in her room. The understanding was that they were to take the note, buy the lot and build a house which she should live in. His wife had no separate estate when he married her. His wife, his son, his daughter, and witness himself, worked jointly, and the first money made was paid to Forsythe for the lot bought of him. Could not separate the part made by Mrs. Sparks from that made by the others, and don't know what part of said purchase money was the proceeds of her labor. It was a part of it.

The house sold by the sheriff was built for store underneath, and dwelling above. Witness and family moved into it in the fall of 1874, and lived there. The mortgage was transferred to Nicholls to pay Sparks's debt to said Nicholls as trustee. $4,500 was the purchase price of the lot on corner of Pryor and Line streets. Witness is claimant for homestead out of this money, and has no interest in Nicholls's mortgage. Owed nothing November 1, 1867.

John Neal then introduced his note and mortgage, and swore that said debt was for borrowed money—Sparks stated that it was to pay the workmen who had been building the house; to pay the building expenses of house on corner there. When he made that application to witness, he said he was building. Knew nothing of Mrs. Sparks's claim. In making the application to borrow, he inquired for a sum of money which would relieve him, or make him easy. He stated there was no encumbrance on the property, except $1,500 of purchase money, and I acted on the faith of that statement.

James W. English then introduced the following fi. fas. for taxes, against John W. Sparks, which had been regularly transferred to English and Neal, properly recorded; and it was admitted that they should be first paid out of the fund in court, to-wit: Fi. fa. mayor and council of Atlanta, tax 1876, $228.00; fi. fa. mayor and council of Atlanta, tax 1877, $195.00; fi. fa. state and county of Fulton, tax 1875, $100.00; fi. fa. state and county of Fulton, tax 1876, $166.25. He also introduced his note and mortgage, with petition, rules nisi and absolute, foreclosing, and the fi. fa. issued thereon, with the levy of the fi. fa. on the land on, with the levy of the fi. fa. on the land sold, all of which (as well as the proceedings to foreclose the other mortgages) were admitted without objection. He also introduced the deed made by the plaintiff to him April 4, 1877, conveying the property sold, and from which sale the fund arises.

Said English was sworn as a witness for himself, and testified that Sparks applied to him to borrow the $3,500, and said that he wanted to use the money to pay off some debts he (Sparks) owed for the improvements on the property in question; that he (Sparks) had some money in his business; that if he withdrew it for the purpose of paying these debts, he would have no money to carry on said business; that he wanted the money he got from witness to pay of these debts, and would pay it back when the pork packing season closed; that there was no other encumbrance on the property except the mortgage to Mr. Neal for $3,000, and the claim to McLendon—$1,500—for balance of purchase money; that he would pay of McLendon with part of the money he got from witness. He did not tell witness of Mrs. Sparks' or Nicholls' claim, and witness had no knowledge or information whatever of that claim, or any other claim against the property, until long after he had let Sparks have the money. He was not, at the time in a condition to spare the money; but Sparks was so urgent, and witness' feelings to him were kind, so witness borowed the money for the purpose of lending it to Sparks, and paid the same rate of interest that he charged Sparks, expecting it to be returned in ninety days. When witness talked to Sparks about the character of the security, Sparks said: "My purpose is to make the security perfect beyond all dispute, and I want to protect you to the full extent of the law." Sparks and Nicholls were partners at the time of the loan. Sparks said if he withdrew the amount he wanted of witness out of his business, and applied it to his debts, he would be compelled to suspend. He said at the end of ninety days he could withdraw the amount from the business and pay witness back. Sparks failed to pay the McLendon note, and witness was compelled to pay it off and have it transferred to him to protect himself. That note was for the purchase money for the property covered by the mortgage.

John W. Sparks introduced, by consent, the record of his application for a homestead, and the order granting him $2,000 out of the proceeds of the sale of his property, all of which was regular, and in accordance with the statute. He swore that he superintended the building of the house; hired hands by the day, and built. When he borrowed the money from Neal and English there was nothing due for work or materials to the hands, except one or two lumber bills amounting to two or three hundred dollars. There was no encumbrance on it, except for purchase money. Witness stated to Neal that he had used both his money on the building, and wanted money for his general business; that he owed nothing on the house. Put Neal's money in his (witness') business; told English that I needed the money in my business; never told either of them that I wanted their money to pay off encumbrances on the house or property.

Q. Did you owe any bank money on that house at the time you went in?

A. I owed the bank more or less money all the time.

Q. How did you pay the Atlanta National bank?

A. With Mr. English's money. I owe the Atlanta National Bank some money now.

The presiding judge made following order:

Mm. M. Nicholls, trustee, etc., vs. A. M. Perkerson, sheriff, et al. Rule, etc.

After hearing the testimony and argument submitted in the above stated case, it is ordered and adjudge by the court that the mortgage fi. fa. in favor of Nicholls as trustee, etc., against said John W. Sparks, is not founded upon a debt for the purchase money of the property, by the sale of which said fund was raised, neither good against the homestead of said Sparks, nor entitled to any priority as to the other fi. fas. claiming said fund, because the evidence makes the original debt a loan, without stipulation for such lien or claim, and the mortgage to secure such debt is younger than the other liens. It is further ordered and adjudged, that the said Sparks, in the mortgage made by him to the said J. W. English, and which is the foundation of the fi. fa. in favor of English, waived all right to a homestead in his property. It is therefore ordered that the fund in court be paid out in the following order:

1. The tax fi. fas. against said Sparks, held by English, as well as those in the hands of Neal and English jointly, shall be paid in full.

2. The fi. fa. in favor of Capel McLendon, for the use of said English, shall be paid in full.

3. The mortgage fi. fa. in favor of John Neal, against said Sparks, shall be paid in full, provided the fund is sufficient, after doing so, to leave in the sheriff's hands the sum of two thousand dollars. If it is not sufficient for this, then said mortgage fi. fa. to be paid only so far as it can be and leave this amount in the sheriff's hands.

4. The sum of two thousand dollars left in the hands of the sheriff, as above provided, shall be paid upon the mortgage fi. fa. in favor of said English, against said Sparks, as well as whatever other amount, up to the full satisfaction of said fi. fa., the said fund may allow of under the foregoing provisions.

5. The remainder of said fund, if there be any after the above payments are made, shall be applied upon the mortgage fi. fa. of the said Nicholls, as trustee, &c., against said Sparks.

It is further ordered, that said fund shall remain in the hands of the sheriff until the expiration of ten days from the date of this order, to allow time for supersedeas, if desired. This 14th day of May, 1878.

On the trial English and Neal contended, among other things, that the tax fi. fas. and the purchase money fi. fa. of McLendon, for use, &c., vs. Sparks, should be paid out of the fund set apart to Sparks as a homestead, provided said homestead was allowed at all. This Judge Clark overruled and held, as is by the above judgment shown, and Neal and English excepted.

Said English and Neal also contended that the facts made a case of money borrowed and expended in the improvement of the homestead, as to their mortgages, and that the claim of homestead could not, therefore, prevail against them; and they also contended that said Sparks was estopped to deny that said money was so borrowed and expended, and from setting up his claim of homestead as against their debts. Judge Clark overruled said English and Neal on all these points, and they excepted.

Sparks and Nicholls having excepted to the part of Judge Clarke's decision which was adverse to them, English and Neal also bring their bill of exceptions, and assign error on the three points above enumerated, to wit:

1. The refusal of Judge Clarks to order the taxes and balance of the purchase money to be paid out of the homestead, if any homestead was allowed.

2 The decision of said judge, that the evidence of said English and Neal did not make a case of money borrowed and expended in the improvement of the homestead, &c.

3. His decision that Sparks was not estopped to deny that said money was so borrowed and expended, and from claiming a homestead in said property as against their debt.

Nichol also excepted to the judgment of the court, in holding that his mortgage was not founded on a debt for the purchase money for the property sold, and was not entitled to any priority as to the other fi. fas. claiming said fund, and Sparks excepted to the judgment of the court, in postponing his claim to a homestead to the mortgages of Neal, and English, and in ruling that English's mortgage contained a waiver of the homestead. By consent, all the exceptions were heard together and to be determined as one case. The words recited in English's mortgage did not constitute a waiver of the homestead by Sparks. In order to have that effect, the words should be clear and explicit, expressly mentioning the homestead by name. In view of the facts of this case as disclosed in the record, the judgment of the court below should be reversed, with directions to distribute the fund in the hands of the sheriff in the following manner: First, the tax fi. fas. and the fi. fa. of McLendon for the use of English against Sparks are to be paid. Second, Sparks' homestead of $2,000 is to be paid. Third, out of the remainder of the fund the mortgages are to be paid in the order of the respective dates thereof, that is to say, Neal's mortgage first, then English's mortgage, and then Nicholls's mortgage. The Nicholls mortgage, as such, cannot contest the right to the fund with the other mortgages, because they had no notice of the grounds of his claim to the fund which he now sets up at the time their respective mortgages were executed. It was suggested on the argument that Mrs. Sparks was in possession of the property, and that fact should operate as notice to the prior mortgagees of her interest in it. The reply is that Sparks, the mortgagor, was also in possession of the property at the time he mortgaged it, he and his wife were living together on it, and he was the head of the family and his wife was subject to him. Primrose vs. Browning, 59th Geo. Rep., 69. If there should not be enough money left after paying off the other claimants upon the fund to pay Nicholls's mortgage debt, as is quite probable, then he can go upon the homestead and subject that to its payment, provided his title to the mortgage is not void as having been transferred to him by Mrs. Sparks to secure the payment of her husband's debt. Sparks who claims the homestead, would be estopped from denying that the mortgage debt to his wife to the extent of $3,000, was not purchase money, and we therefore leave Mr. Nicholls, the assignee of Mrs. Sparks, and Mrs. Sparks, and Mr. Sparks who has obtained his homestead, to contest among themselves as to whether that homestead fund is liable for the payment to Nicholls of his mortgage debt, or any part thereof. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed with directions as herein before indicated in this opinion.

Judgment reversed.

P. L. Mynatt & Henry Hillyer, for Englis; M. J. Clarke, for Neal; John L. Hopkins, for Sparks; John T. Glenn, for Nichols, trustee.

Tucker vs. Zimmerman et. al. Claim, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

When a creditor claims, not under, but in opposition to, a deed of trust made by his debtor, and seeks to set the same aside on the ground that it is, as to him, fraudulent and void, he is at liberty to proceed against the fraudulent trustee who is the holder of the legal estate in the property, without joining the cestui que trust. 3, Page 379; Dunaway on Remedies section 372. A decree setting aside the deed or charging the property with the creditor's demand, will, if fairly and honestly obtained, conclude the cestui que trust as being represented by the trustee, but is subject to be impeached for fraud or collusion.—4 Barbour, 232.

Judgment reversed.

Jno. T. Glenn, for plaintiff in error.

A. C. King; George T. Fry, for defendants.

Camp vs. Wallace. Claim, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The time for answering to an action at law, where the defendant has been duly served with petition and process, is on or before the last day of the term to which the process was returnable. Code Section 3452. No extension of the time results from mere failure to enter default on the docket. If further time be given by a general order of the court, passed on the last day of the term, and the privilege of answering is not exercised within the time so given, the court is not obliged to take notice of an answer filed in the clerk's office during vacation after such time has expired, unless attention is specially called thereto, or some note thereof made on the docket, before final judgment. An answer thus out of time should be ordered off the files, rather than that the judgment should be declared a nullity after its rendition, for no reason except that the answer was in the clerk's office, and presented an issue for trial by jury.

2. To file a defense in terms of the law, is to lodge it at the place appointed within the time prescribed. The power of the superior court, conferred by the constitution of 1868, to render judgment without the verdict of a jury in a civil case founded on contract, where no issuable defense was filed on oath, was exercisable, unless such defense was duly filed; undue filing being as ineffectual to deprive the court of jurisdiction as no filing. The judgment reciting that the defense was not filed, the recital is not falsified by showing from the record or otherwise that a sworn issuable plea was in fact filed in the clerk's office during vacation a few days before the term at which the judgment was rendered, the regular trial term of the case.

Judgment affirmed.

Mynatt & Howell, for plaintiff in error.

Collier & Collier; B. F. Moore, for defendant.

Powell vs. Franklin. Appeal from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Notice of defective consideration in negotiable paper purchased by the plaintiff before maturity being in issue, and both parties having testified that the plaintiff inquired of the defendant, the maker of the paper, before purchasing, and the only conflict being as to the terms of the defendant's response to the inquiry, and there being no other evidence on the subject of notice, the court did not err in refusing to charge generally, that any circumstance which would place a prudent man upon his guard is sufficient notice to a purchaser, and in charging more specifically in line with the testimony, "that if the plaintiff made inquiry of the defendant, and was informed that the paper was good, he would be protected in purchasing; but that if the answer he received would put a reasonable man on further inquiry, he would not be protected."

2. The evidence was sufficient to warrant the verdict, under the law.

Judgment affirmed.

Reinhardt & Hooks, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. Redwine, for defendant.

H. M. Pearson & Co. vs. J. J. McDaniel. Appeal, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where a witness testifies that from business correspondence he is acquainted with the handwriting of the writer of a letter received by due course of mail, such testimony is enough to carry the letter to jury as evidence, and the court was right to admit it.

2. The verdict is sustained by the testimony.

Judgment affirmed.

McConnell & Heyward, for plaintiffs in error.

W. R. Brown, for defendant.

Eliza Johnson vs. The State. Simple larceny, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

1. A count for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, may be joined in the indictment with a count for simple larceny.

2. The verdict is sustained by sufficient evidence to convict the defendant.

Judgment affirmed.

Gartrell & Wright; S. B. Spencer, for plaintiff in error.

Howard Van Epps, city solicitor, for the state.

C. V. Smith & J. P. Hollingsworth vs. E. E. Rawson, assignee. Appeal from Clayton.

JACKSON, J.

1. A plea to the jurisdiction will not be considered unless filed at the first term, made in person and sworn to—no want of jurisdiction appearing on the face of the papers.

2. Parties may appeal by consent from the justice court to the superior court, when the amount involved is sufficient to authorize an appeal.

3. A judgment void for want of jurisdiction of the person, cannot be pleaded in a bar of a subsequent suit between the same parties on the same cause of action, because it is a nullity.

4. When a note is payable to bearer, the bearer's right to recover of the maker is not affected by the indorsement of the payee thereon.

5. The bearer of a negotiable note, who takes it before due, is not affected by the failure of consideration unless notice thereof is brought home to him before he traded therefor for value.

6. There is evidence to sustain the verdict, except for five dollars principal, and the judgment is affirmed, with directions to the plaintiff to write off said sum of five dollars from the principal.

Judgment affirmed.

Spence & Anderson, for plaintiffs in error.

Tigner & Hodnett, for defendant.

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Wants a Sample.

JANUARY 27, 1879—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I notice a great deal copied from your paper, by other papers, and conclude it must be a good paper. I want to subscribe for several good papers, and as I have never seen your paper, I thought probably you would be kind enough to send me a specimen copy.

Respectfully, etc., W. J. S.
Address, Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Sale of Modjeska's Tickets Yesterday

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the sale of reserved seats for Modjeska's performances was begun at Phillips & Crew's. There was quite a rush and the young man who presided at the board could not supply the demand fast enough. The seats for the first night went best. Seats for the matinee and the second night also went freely. By noon yesterday all the pit had been sold for the first night and the first two rows of the circle well taken up. The board for the second night was well spotted and the matinee seats went freely on the recommendation of half price. In all there were about 800 reserved seats sold yesterday. There are yet some good seats left for the first night and plenty for the matinee and Saturday night. The Countess Bozenta will have a brilliant reception in Atlanta. The house will be crowded at every performance.

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Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

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A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle;

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"Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously Beautiful, amiable and interesting, he loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

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By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices; can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.

547 nov28 dly 1of1

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.

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Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the only article that will restore hair on bald heads, is an elegant dressing, and contains not a particle of lead, sulphur, or other poisonous drugs. Sold by druggists.

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Doors, Sash and Blinds.

Longley & Robinson, at their new salesroom, 58 Decatur street, are prepared to sell Doors, Sash and Blinds cheaper than any other house in Georgia, and will guarantee them to be of the very best manufacture, of either white or southern yellow pine. They also keep on hand a full line of builders' supplies, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Glass, Putty, Oil, and Paints, which they can afford to sell at extremely low rates. Before purchasing elsewhere, give them a call and you will not regret it. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

453 jan26 d1w

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1y

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Dunag's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

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Dyspepsia is the national complaint. Almost every other man or woman you meet has it, and the result is that the number of pseudo-remedies for it is as numerous as Pharaoh's host. They are for the most part worthless. There is, however, a searching eradicant of this distressing and obdurate malady, one whose genuine merits long since raised it to a foremost place among the staple medicines of America. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs repeatedly laid before the public. The Bitters also promote a regular habit of body and give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs.

jan28 d3t tues thur sat&wkyjan28

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FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 29, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8¼c.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	104
Air Line Railroad	17
Georgia Railroad	48
Central Railroad	5
Western and Atlantic Railroad	32
West Point Railroad	65
Total	271
Receipts previously	73,826
Total	74,097
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	74,198

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	1,060
Shipments previously	66,970
Total	68,030
Stock on hand	6,168

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—noon.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 5 9-16; middling Orleans 5⅝; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,300; American 1,900; futures easier; uplands, low middling clause, January delivery 5 9-32; February and March delivery 5 5,16; April and May delivery 5⅝; May and June delivery 5 13-32; June and July delivery 5 15-32; new crop shipped in December per sail 5 11-32.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 7,050 bales; uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 5 7-16; June and July delivery 5½; July and August delivery 5 9-16; futures closed quiet but steady; uplands, low middling clause, new crop, shipped in January and February per sail 5⅝.

NEW YORK January 29.—Noon—Cotton quiet; sales 388 b